

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Algeria	10 S.	France	10 S.	Germany	10 S.	Italy	10 S.	Japan	10 S.	South Korea	10 S.	Taiwan	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.
Argentina	10 S.	Australia	10 S.	Belgium	10 S.	Canada	10 S.	Denmark	10 S.	Finland	10 S.	Greece	10 S.	Ireland	10 S.
Israel	10 S.	Lebanon	10 S.	Luxembourg	10 S.	Netherlands	10 S.	Norway	10 S.	Portugal	10 S.	Spain	10 S.	Sweden	10 S.
Switzerland	10 S.	U.K.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.	U.S.	10 S.

## Classie elds to ilitary itical Foes 1 Leave Jail

IS ABABA, July 3 (Gen-  
-Emperor Haile Selassie to-  
agreed to an armed forces  
for a general amnesty  
political prisoners and also  
ted a new chief of staff  
with the military.

Developments, announced  
Radio Ethiopia, came five  
after the military began  
a hand in the nation's  
s, occupying radio stations  
rushing a number of prom-  
personalities.

Others believed further  
yments could be expected,  
ing cabinet changes.  
radio said that the armed  
had presented the Emperor  
five "requests" and that all  
been granted.

listed the requests as: (1) all  
cal prisoners should be re-  
d except those detained in  
days, (2) all political exiles  
ld be allowed to return, (3)  
national reforms ordered by  
Emperor should be imme-  
ly implemented, (4) to this  
parliament should sit through  
action, and (5) civil servants  
members of the armed forces  
ld have continuous consulta-

is believed there are several  
ired political prisoners in  
opia, including 22 members  
be armed forces detained as  
sult of an army uprising in  
ruary.

After the radio had announ-  
ed that the Emperor had appoint-  
ed Gen. Aman Andom as the  
chief of staff of the armed  
ces.

Gen. Aman, born in 1918, in-  
red from the military in 1945  
and became a senator. He  
a vociferous critic of the  
ate of the previous govern-  
forced out of office by a  
SUBS-ary uprising in 1974.

return to active service in  
of here as a major gain for  
ents in the armed forces  
ecting rapid implementation of  
reform and other changes.

Clash With Emperor  
n Aman, whose appointment  
s promotion to the rank of  
nant general, was referred to  
Senate after a policy said per-  
tly clash with the Emperor.  
places Gen. Wolde Selassie  
ks, who has in turn been  
to the Senate.

ilitary sources said the move  
in response to demands from  
armed forces with whom Gen.  
n is popular and respected.  
a military is now effectively  
ontrol of the country, with  
tions being coordinated by  
med forces committees.

'Objectives and Plans'  
fore the announcement that  
five requests of the armed  
s had been granted, a radio  
ment had reported that the  
ary had outlined its "ob-  
es and plans" to the Em-  
per.

The statement also said  
the military had pledged  
"unwavering loyalty" to the  
crat. It said that Premier  
amen Endalkachew attend-  
ing meeting.

s military in recent days has  
sed up a number of high-  
ing members in Ethiopian  
istrative circles, including  
of the Emperor's closest ad-  
s and, according to sources,  
w turning its attention to  
members of the govern-  
e arrests so far appear sim-  
r three main categories:  
-atives that the military  
is are opposed to change,  
c administrators believed to  
crup, and government of-  
s thought guilty of abusing  
authority.



Leonid Brezhnev offers to swap pens with President Nixon during the signing yesterday in Moscow of an agreement to limit nuclear testing.

## Phumbers' Directors' Testimony Ehrlichman Trial Witnesses Say He Authorized Break-In

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).  
David Young Jr., who was a  
director of the White House  
"plumbers" unit, testified yesterday  
that he believed that John Ehrlich-  
man had authorized the  
break-in of the office of Daniel  
Beverly Hills, Calif.,  
of Mr. Young, who was a  
director of the "plumbers" unit,  
whose offices were burglarized by  
the "plumbers" in September,  
1971.

"It was presumed that someone  
would have to enter those offices  
without consent," Mr. Young said  
during his second day of testi-  
mony at the trial of Mr. Ehrlich-  
man and three others on con-  
spiracy charges. "That was under-  
stood in light of Dr. Fielding's re-  
fusal to speak with the FBI," he  
added.

Mr. Young's testimony in U.S.

District Court was the first to  
suggest that Mr. Ehrlichman, in  
authorizing the "covert" mission  
in advance, knew that it involved  
a personal search of the per-  
sonal files by agents sent by  
the White House. And it was sup-  
posed and often paralleled by the  
fact that Mr. Young was a former  
director of the "plumbers" unit.

Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly Pres-  
ident Nixon's top adviser on  
domestic affairs, has acknowl-  
edged authorizing only a covert  
mission to obtain Dr. Lewis Field-  
ing's psychiatric files on Mr.  
Bishop. The defendant has  
specifically denied knowing that  
a burglary or unlawful entry  
would be committed because of  
that authorization.

Mr. Young, a 37-year-old at-  
torney, was pressed yesterday to  
provide a definition of the type  
of activity that took place in the  
psychiatrist's Beverly Hills, Calif.,  
offices.

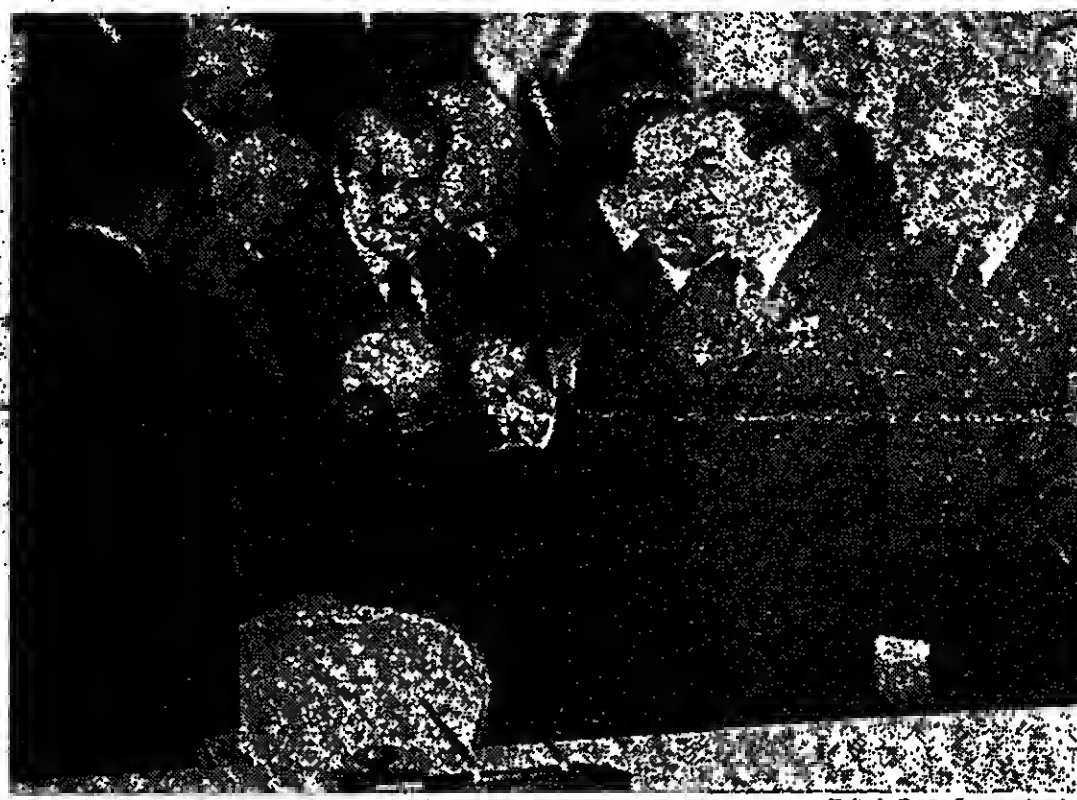
William Merrill, an associate  
Watergate prosecutor, asked: "Do  
you consider persons being in Dr.  
Fielding's office to examine his  
files without his knowledge or  
consent to be something which is  
prohibited by law?"

Mr. Young hesitated and then  
replied, "I did not at that time  
focus on whether or not it was  
legal or illegal. I focused on the  
object—which was to examine the  
files without his consent."

"I recognize it as a serious in-  
vasion of privacy," Mr. Young  
added. "I don't know whether I  
perceived it as a violation of law."

"He added that he and Krogh  
had discussed the examination of  
Dr. Fielding's files with Mr. Ehr-  
lichman before the operation. "I  
knew I could not authorize the  
examination of those files myself  
and I did not think Mr. Krogh  
could," Mr. Young said in re-  
sponse to questions from Mr. Mer-  
rill. "Ehrlichman could."

Earlier, during nearly two  
hours of cross-examination by  
William French, Mr. Ehrlichman's  
chief attorney, Mr. Young was  
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger joins President Nixon and Kremlin leaders in a toast after signing of agreements in Moscow yesterday. Soviet leaders are, from left, President Nikolai Podgorniy, party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

## West Germans To Face Dutch In Soccer Final

PARIS, July 3 (UPI)—The  
Netherlands knocked off de-  
fending champions Brazil to-  
day and advanced to the  
World Cup soccer final, where  
it will meet West Germany  
Sunday afternoon in Munich.

The West Germans blanked  
previously unbeaten Poland, 1-0,  
in Frankfurt as Gerd Mueller  
scored with 15 minutes to play.

The Dutchmen advanced be-  
hind the wizardry of Johan  
Cruyff, who led his team to a  
2-0 victory in a foul-ridden  
game in Dortmund.

The triumph for the speedy  
Dutchmen put them in the  
final of soccer's premier tour-  
nament for the first time,  
while the West Germans, who  
won in 1954, are in the final  
for the third time. Stories on  
Page 13.

## Manned Craft Put in Orbit By Russians

MOSCOW, Thursday, July 4  
(Reuters).—The Soviet Union has  
launched a manned Soyuz space-  
craft, apparently to link up with  
the Salyut-3 space station put  
into orbit on June 26, an official  
Soviet source said here early to-  
day.

A spokesman for the state-  
controlled Committee for Radio  
and Television, asked if there had  
been a Soyuz launch, said: "Yes,  
they've put one up."

She declined to say when the  
craft was launched, but a British  
space watcher said he and col-  
leagues in Sweden believed the  
craft was put into orbit at 1803  
GMT yesterday.

The launching of a manned  
spacecraft had been widely pre-  
dicted here following the Salyut  
venture, which a top Soviet space  
official said yesterday was equip-  
ped for both automatic and man-  
ned flight.

At a press conference for visit-  
ing journalists yesterday, astron-  
aut Boris Petrov, chairman of the  
Intercommence Council of the  
Soviet Academy of Sciences, said  
that only if the Salyut systems  
proved satisfactory would a crew  
be sent up to join it.

This is the third space flight  
since last September, when the  
Soviet Union resumed its manned  
space program following the  
death of three spacemen in 1971  
when Soyuz-11 depressurized as it  
re-entered the earth's atmo-  
sphere.

The latest, and more refined,  
craft will be the 14th in the  
Soyuz series.

The Soviet Union is due to  
take part in a joint flight with  
U.S. astronauts a year from now,  
and is understood to have under-  
taken to test various versions of  
the Soyuz, which will link up  
in space with an American Apollo  
craft.

## Congress Plans to Cut Funds U.S. May Limit Aid to Vietnam To Arms, Oil and Spare Parts

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).  
—U.S. military aid to South Viet-  
nam in the current fiscal year  
will probably be limited by con-  
gressional budget cuts largely to  
ammunition, petroleum and spare  
parts, Pentagon officials said yester-  
day.

The State and Defense Depart-  
ments, according to Pentagon  
sources, are discussing with the  
American Embassy in Saigon a  
sharp curtailment of planned  
military aid to South Vietnam in  
the fiscal year that began Mon-  
day.

On the basis of congressional  
actions thus far, Defense Depart-  
ment planners are assuming that  
Congress will authorize \$900 mil-  
lion to \$1 billion in military aid  
for South Vietnam. The adminis-  
tration had requested a \$1.6 bil-  
lion ceiling on the aid program.

The House cut the request to  
\$1.125 billion, the same level  
authorized for the last fiscal year,  
and the Senate reduced the  
amount to \$900 million. In an  
action not yet announced, a  
House-Senate conference com-  
mittee has set the ceiling at \$1  
billion. According to congress-  
ional sources, the House Approp-  
riations Committee, in acting  
on the defense appropriations bill,  
is prepared to set the level at \$900  
million.

Basic Needs

The \$900 million, according to  
Pentagon officials, would just  
about meet requirements of the  
South Vietnamese for ammuni-  
tion, petroleum and spare parts.  
On the basis of the current level  
of military activity in South Viet-  
nam, for example, the Defense  
Department had budgeted nearly  
\$500 million for ammunition  
alone.

As a result of the anticipated  
congressional cuts, Pentagon  
officials said, little would be left  
over in the military aid fund for  
new equipment such as tanks,  
armored personnel carriers, weap-  
ons and airplanes.

One possibility, officials said,  
was that the administration  
would have to scrap or defer  
plans to provide South Vietnam  
with 128 F-5E fighters at a cost  
of about \$300 million.

Major Vietnam Battle

SAIGON, July 3 (UPI).—South  
Vietnamese and Communist  
armies clashed across the marsh-  
land north of Saigon today in the  
50th day of the longest and  
fiercest battle since the 1973  
truce agreement.

A Saigon military spokesman  
said a 10,000-man Communist  
force around captured Base 82  
still was holding off counter-  
attacks by a government task  
force of 25,000 men.

In Cambodia, about 2,500 gov-  
ernment troops backed by fighter-  
bombers, armored personnel car-  
riers and artillery launched a new  
drive yesterday toward the pro-  
vincial capital of Oudong.

## Parley Commits Big Two to Seek New Arms Curb

By John Herbers

MOSCOW, July 3 (NYT).—President Nixon and Soviet leader  
Leonid Brezhnev, failing to devise a permanent agreement on limit-  
ing nuclear strategic arms, signed today a joint communiqué that  
committed the two sides to negotiate for a less ambitious accord  
that would expire in 1980.

After a friendly but restrained signing ceremony in a baroque  
chamber of the Kremlin, St. Vladimir's Hall, the two leaders ended  
their third summit meeting and Mr. Nixon departed for the United  
States. At the airport, Mr. Nixon  
shook hands with Soviet offi-  
cials, diplomats and a crowd of  
Russians before bidding farewell  
to Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai  
Podgorniy and Premier Alexei Ko-  
sygin. As he and Mr. Brezhnev  
parted, Mr. Nixon was smiling  
but the 67-year-old Soviet leader  
looked more sober than when the  
American chief executive arrived  
here last Thursday.

The communiqué language on  
controlling offensive strategic  
weapons represented the mini-  
mum progress that American  
officials had hoped for when the  
summit meetings opened six days  
ago. It said that an agreement  
on limiting such arms should be  
completed before the expiration  
in 1977 of the interim agreement  
reached in the first summit here  
two years ago.

Although this summit's six  
days of talks here and in the  
Crimea produced agreements on  
reducing permissible anti-ballistic  
missile complexes, on limiting  
underground nuclear testing and  
on a range of economic, health,  
and cultural issues, there was  
clear disappointment over the  
failure to achieve a breakthrough  
on the crucial issue of controlling  
offensive weapons.

The two leaders had pledged a  
year ago to try to reach such an  
agreement in 1974, but today Sec-  
retary of State Henry Kissinger  
indicated that the soonest pos-  
sible date was 1975.

In a news conference called to  
describe the work of the summit,  
Mr. Kissinger said that if agree-  
ment is not reached well before  
1977, there will be "an explosion  
of numbers and of technology" so  
that "one of the questions we  
will have to ask ourselves is what  
in the name of God is strategic  
superiority?"

The communiqué said that  
President Nixon and Mr. Brezh-  
nev conducted a frank and thor-  
ough review of the problems of  
limiting on strategic arms. "They  
concluded that the interim agree-  
ment on offensive strategic weap-  
ons should be followed by a new  
agreement between the Soviet  
Union and the United States on  
the limitation of strategic arms,"  
the communiqué declared.

"They agreed," it said, "that  
such an agreement should cover  
the period until 1985 and deal  
with both quantitative and qual-  
itative limitations. They agreed  
that such an agreement should  
be completed at the earliest pos-  
sible date, before the expiration  
of the interim agreement."

It was announced that the  
American and Soviet delegations  
will reconvene in Geneva around  
Aug. 1 to proceed with negotia-  
tions on the basis of instructions  
growing out of the meetings,  
which ended today. But officials  
said that, contrary to American  
hopes, the two leaders had not  
agreed on a common mandate to  
their negotiators.

[On arriving back in the United  
States tonight, Mr. Nixon, in a  
nationally televised address, said  
his was "a journey that has ad-  
vanced the cause of peace in the  
world."

[Speaking from an open hangar  
at Loring Air Force Base, in  
Maine, during a refueling stop,  
the President said new patterns  
of foreign policy are emerging  
around the world, holding out  
bright hopes for a generation of  
peace. He added that his admin-  
istration has been charting a new  
relationship with the Soviet Union  
and that this bond was advanced  
by the summit.]

On his return to the United  
States Mr. Nixon still faced the  
possibility of impeachment and  
an uncertain future as to his  
ability to continue the détente he  
set in motion with the Commu-  
nist world in his first term  
in office.

One of his aims at this summit  
was to make it impossible for  
a White House successor to reverse  
the process of détente.

Yet the communiqué, which  
called détente imperative, seem-  
ed to acknowledge the fragility  
of the détente effort.

"Both sides are convinced of  
the imperative necessity of mak-  
ing the process of improving U.S.-  
Soviet relations irreversible," the  
document said. "They believe  
that as a result of their effort,  
a real possibility has been created  
to achieve this goal."

The two sides, as they did  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Arabs Meet on Lebanon Defense Egypt Vows to Go to Extremes for Rights

CAIRO, July 3 (UPI).—War-  
rior Ahmed Ismail said today  
Egypt was prepared to go to  
"ultimate extreme" in defend-  
ing Arab rights and repelling ag-  
gression on any Arab state.

old Marshal Ismail spoke at  
inaugural session of a coun-  
cil of Arab, foreign and  
use ministers summoned to  
its joint action for the pro-  
tection of Lebanon against Is-  
raels.

Arab League's Secretary-  
General, Mahmoud Riad, said the  
city of Arab countries is in-  
dissoluble and military coordina-  
tion should be a permanent strat-  
egy of Arab states.

'Ultimate Extreme'

de government of Egypt is  
prepared to go to the  
ultimate extreme in defend-  
ing rights and repelling any ag-  
gression launched against any  
of Arab land," Marshal Is-  
said.

said the war in October

proved the Arabs capable of using  
their energies well in the service  
of their joint cause.

Farouk Kaddoumi, chairman of  
the political department of the  
Palestinian Liberation Organiza-  
tion, told the conference:

"The resistance operations in-  
side the occupied lands will not  
stop until the Palestinian people  
regain their full rights."

He said the Arabs should throw  
all their capabilities, including  
their raw materials—a refer-  
ence to Arab oil—into the battle.

The Palestinian movement, he  
said, will submit a detailed plan  
for Arab support to Lebanon at  
the Arab summit conference in  
Safat in September. Mr. Kad-  
dumi said.

Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin  
Solh also addressed the opening  
session to emphasize that Le-  
banon "will continue to play its  
Arab role, particularly regarding  
the Palestinian cause."

Mr. Solh said that Israel wants  
to sow discord between Lebanon

## Prime Rate Up To 12% in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI).  
—Several U.S. banks increas-  
ed their prime lending rate to a  
record 12 percent in a move  
that had been widely expected.

The quarter-point increase  
was initiated by Bankers  
Trust Co. as a continuing rise  
in money market rates and  
heavy bank loan demand made  
the increase inevitable. Some  
observers say the rate might  
move still higher. Story Page 9.

## U.S. Gold Could Be Put on Market

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP-  
DJ).—Treasury Secretary William  
Simon indicated today that the  
Treasury may begin selling some  
of its gold stockpile whenever  
gold ownership is legalized in  
the United States.

He said, however, that the  
Nixon administration does not  
favor setting a deadline for legal-  
izing gold ownership, as bills  
passed by both the House and  
Senate have done.

Mr. Simon said it is still the  
U.S. goal to have gold phased out  
of the international monetary  
system, and there are still a num-  
ber of questions to be dealt with  
—such as how and when the  
Treasury will sell gold on the  
open market.

Mr. Simon said the administra-  
tion may ask Congress later this  
year to extend the gold owner-  
ship ban if "extraordinary condi-  
tions" such as international  
monetary disturbances make it  
necessary. The House has passed  
a bill that would end the ban on  
gold ownership by Dec. 31, while  
the Senate set a deadline of  
Sept. 1.



## Happy It Survived Watergate

## Russians Voice Satisfaction At Modest Results of Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI)—"We survived Watergate-Soviet-American relations survived Watergate."

That summation of the past week's summit conference—an evaluation made today by a Soviet student of American affairs—may explain why Russian officials and journalists today insisted that this year's Soviet-American summit talks were a success.

The Moscow assessment—repeated by numerous sources at today's Kremlin reception for President Nixon—is, in effect, that Mr. Nixon's meetings with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders succeeded because they did not fail.

"The mood was very good," a senior official close to the talks said. "At least we had movement on very important questions."

Whether this studied optimism disguised a tough Soviet bargaining position in the summit negotiations could not be determined today.

The Russians were in a difficult position on the summit's central issue, controls on multiple-warhead missiles. They have not begun to deploy this sophisticated nuclear weapon, and are years behind the U.S. development and production of such arms.

## Generation Gap

The Russians, hoping to catch up with the United States, have seemed anxious to persuade the Americans not to proceed into the next generation of nuclear weapons while the Russians are closing the gap in this generation.

This was never a very valid proposition, that they must concentrate on catching up in the short run in order to bargain on a more equal footing later.

Whatever happened in the talks here, the Russians have decided to declare them a success. The summit "went normally," said Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the ruling Politburo. The normality seemed to please the Soviet side.

Before the summit, Russian officials made it clear that they did not expect dramatic results. The main objective, they said repeatedly, was to make these summit meetings regular, normal happenings, and to give "new impulses" to the process of détente. The summit's modest achievements lived up to those modest expectations.

## Wait and See

"We have to wait and see what happens to Nixon," a Soviet official said, predicting that more substantial agreements on controlling nuclear weapons might follow relatively quickly if the President resigned his stride in Washington—or if he were forced from office. "We won't care if President Ford signs the next agreements," the official observed.

This is a relatively new attitude in Moscow. There was a time when Soviet officials feared that Watergate was the work of enemies of détente, and a time, too, when this summit seemed in jeopardy because of Watergate. The Russians were relieved that it took place at all, and pleased that Mr. Nixon came to Moscow with broadly-based domestic support for his foreign policies.

Informed Soviet sources said

## 2 Presidents Join Crowd Streaming Past Peron's Bier

BUENOS AIRES, July 3 (AP)—Two foreign Presidents joined streams of Argentines today in viewing the body of Juan D. Peron, lying in state for the second day amid pomp and military security in the National Congress.

Mr. Peron's widow and successor as President, Isabel, visited the body again, smoothing Mr. Peron's hair and brushing his general uniform, while mourners outside in a light rain walked their turns in mile long lines. He died Monday of a heart attack at 78.

Presidents Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay and Hugo Baner of Bolivia were among the foreign dignitaries. Others were expected tomorrow, although many delegations are to be headed by resident ambassadors.

Mr. Peron's body was placed in state yesterday after a funeral mass in Buenos Aires Cathedral. A ceremony is planned tomorrow in Congress. The body is then to be flown by helicopter to suburban Olivos to await later burial, perhaps in several weeks, at the Peron family tomb.

## Square in Belfast Closed to Traffic

BELFAST, July 3 (UPI)—British soldiers barricaded the main square of central Belfast to most traffic today to prevent the Irish Republican Army from carrying its summer bombing offensive to the heart of the city, security sources said.

Troops moved in shortly after dawn to set up barbed wire on streets entering Donegal Place. They turned away all vehicles except city buses and trucks with special passes.

Sources said military intelligence learned that the IRA planned to plant bombs in the area, which is crowded with shoppers and office workers during the day.

today that before the summit began, Mr. Nixon transmitted new proposals to Moscow on nuclear arms limitations. Since no new agreements on this subject were reached, the Russians apparently rejected Mr. Nixon's suggestions—perhaps at yesterday's meeting of the Politburo.

Asked if this were the case, a well-informed Soviet journalist replied obliquely: "It's better this way for President Nixon." Like many other Russians, the journalist expressed the view that for Mr. Nixon the ideal result of the summit would be something between dramatic success and obvious failure. "He needs something that will please the conservatives but not anger the friends of détente," another journalist said. "I think that's what he got."

## Pentagon Presses

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said before the summit began that "the President will not be inhibited" in Moscow by the Watergate problem. Whether he was or not, the Russians obviously perceived a weakened Nixon and acted accordingly.

Watergate was not the only reason for this Soviet approach. "Your Pentagon is a problem," a senior Moscow official observed. "Mr. Schlesinger's new doctrine have made the situation more complicated. Neither side was prepared to make the concessions necessary for a new agreement now."

The Russians' view was that Pentagon pressure, often expressed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has limited Mr. Nixon's options in the strategic arms talks.

However, Soviet officials at today's reception began a general optimism that the process of détente will continue, and that new strategic-arms agreements can be reached.

## Summit Ends on Commitment To Seek New Curb on Arms

(Continued From Page 1) when the summit began, enunciated a determination to improve relations between them and a conviction that real progress has been made over the past two years, forming a foundation for future progress.

The achievements announced in the communiqué today included the following:

• A treaty, which will require Senate ratification, prohibiting underground nuclear tests exceeding 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. Effective March 31, 1978, the treaty would not cover tests involving peaceful nuclear programs. Although some U.S. explosions have exceeded the 150-kiloton threshold, American officials have said that the level is far above what either side considers necessary for most tests. The real breakthrough for the United States was that Mr. Brezhnev agreed in principle to on-site inspection of "peaceful" explosions under an agreement yet to be worked out. The Russians had long opposed any such inspection.

• Two protocols limiting each side to a single deployment area for anti-ballistic missiles. The previous agreement, a treaty signed in 1972, limited each country to two such areas. The amendments will require Senate ratification. Mr. Kissinger said that although ABM limitation is not the central issue of the arms race, the agreement "has profound strategic consequences which are sometimes lost sight of."

Under the new agreement, Mr. Kissinger said, the Soviet Union will have to dismantle about 15 anti-missile launchers and associated radar equipment at its test site and the United States will have to dismantle "some" deployments that have taken place "around the national capital."

• An agreement to begin discussions on controlling environmental warfare. Mr. Kissinger said that the discussions would begin "in the near future" because both sides feel that this form of warfare, although in its infancy, "is not properly understood." He said that environmental warfare could "have profound consequences for the future of mankind."

The agreement to begin discussions on controlling environmental warfare, Mr. Kissinger said, "is not properly understood." He said that environmental warfare could "have profound consequences for the future of mankind."

The agreement to begin discussions on controlling environmental warfare, Mr. Kissinger said, "is not properly understood." He said that environmental warfare could "have profound consequences for the future of mankind."

## Sakharov Urged By Doctor to Stop Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, July 3 (Reuters)—Dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov was today urged to stop his five-day hunger strike. His doctor said his health had taken a distinct turn for the worse since yesterday.

Dr. Sakharov, 53, was looking pale and haggard tonight as he disclosed the latest diagnosis by the doctor who has been visiting him daily since he began his strike last Friday. He has been taking only mineral water.

His blood pressure had dropped significantly and his pulse was becoming steadily weaker, the doctor warned.

Dr. Sakharov, the Soviet Union's most respected fighter for human rights, went on his hunger strike to press for an amnesty for political prisoners, in particular Vladimir Bukovsky, who is in solitary confinement in Vladimir jail, east of Moscow.



A Syrian family that returned to Kuneitra Tuesday looks over the ruins of what once was their home there.

## 30 Diplomats Tour Syria City, Assail Destruction by Israel

KUNEITRA, Syria, July 3 (AP)—

Foreign diplomats denounced Israel yesterday after a visit to this devastated Golan Heights provincial capital, a week after the Israeli Army returned it to Syria.

Thirty diplomats from various countries were invited by Syrian authorities to see for themselves what the governor of Kuneitra District, Nayef Nofal, charged was "a deliberate Israeli atrocity of systematically flattening the city before their withdrawal."

"Horrible... They turned the whole city into ruins. There is certainly no justification for what Israel has done here," declared the British ambassador to Damascus, David Roberts.

"Revolting. What the Israelis have done here is against every decent human principle and beyond imagination," said Greek Ambassador Jean Tsoulas.

"The government of the United States has committed itself to bring peace to this part of the world and to see to it that such acts aren't committed anymore," said U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Thomas Scotto.

The 30 diplomats saw what was a vast expanse of ruins, with only a handful of damaged structures still standing. Seven years ago, Kuneitra was a thriving city of 50,000 persons.

The city was captured by Israel in the 1967 war. It was returned to Syrian administration last week in compliance with the agreement for the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month.

(In Tel Aviv, Israeli military officials admitted partial responsibility for the destruction of Kuneitra, but they placed most of the blame on Syrian shelling and the fortunes of war.)

The officials declined to comment on the remarks by foreign diplomats when they toured Kuneitra.

The Israeli officials claimed that Kuneitra had been shelled by the Syrians during the war of attrition preceding the current cease-fire. They also said that a number of buildings in Kuneitra had been demolished to remove possible cover for infiltrators and as a "safety measure" after being damaged.

Mr. Nofal, who acted as guide, appealed to the diplomats to inform the world about what Israel means when it claims it is a civilized country.

He said the Syrian government is still considering whether to rebuild the ravaged city.

"There is an idea to build a modern city in the immediate vicinity of the old one, in order to leave the city devastated and wrecked by the Israelis as living testimony for future generations of Israel's barbarism and fanaticism," Mr. Nofal added.

A few thousand of the original inhabitants have returned to the city. Finding their houses in ruins, they live in the ruins, including the dungeons of the city jail.

The newspaper A Capital was fined 100,000 escudos (\$4,000) and Republica 30,000 escudos (\$1,200) by the Temporary Press Committee for publishing articles about the arrest of two army officers during last month's post-office strike.

A Capital published the Information Ministry's announcement of the fine on its front page.

The announcement said the newspaper published on June 28 "a story about a demonstration against the imprisonment of two junior army officers."

The story, besides containing completely false passages, was likely to incite and provoke military disobedience," the announcement said.

Refused Orders The story, with photographs, reported on a demonstration in support of the two officers, who had refused orders to help maintain the running of the post office during the strike, staged by the Socialist Movement and the League of International Communists.

The decree laws setting up the Temporary Committee—which is to remain in office until the press laws are published—said part of its duties would be to guard against distribution by the media of "incitements or provocations, even indirectly, to military disobedience, including disrespect of military laws and regulations."

A spokesman for the A Capital editorial staff said after a meeting of journalists that they "protested strongly" against the fine and "proposed that the administration of the newspaper appeal

of systematically flattening the city before their withdrawal."

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to the government of the United States to bring peace to this part of the world and to see to it that such acts aren't committed anymore."

The ruling Congress party has already nominated former Agriculture Minister Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed as its candidate.



Mrs. Widad Nasif, 70, of Kuneitra, Syria, who remained in the city during its occupation by Israel since 1967.

## India Says King of Sikkim Agrees to New Constitution

NEW DELHI, July 3 (AP)—

The Indian Foreign Ministry announced today that the ruler of Sikkim agreed today to approve a new Constitution for his Himalayan kingdom. The document would officially reduce him to a figurehead.

It said the Chogyal, or king, Palden Thondup Namgyal, informed the Indian political officer in Sikkim that he would give his formal assent to the Constitution.

The document, drawn up by an Indian legal expert and approved by a popularly elected assembly, makes the Chogyal only a titular ruler.

It also increases India's influence over the protectorate and widens public participation in the government through a ministry that is expected to take office next week.

Under the Constitution, all effective powers will be held by an Indian chief executive who will serve as president and speaker of the Assembly. The Chogyal will be asked to give his formal assent to legislative matters.

The Indian Foreign Ministry said the Chogyal, in his meeting in Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, with the Indian government representative, explained that he had "some reservations" about the Constitution.

But the announcement, quoting an official message from Gangtok, said that "after further consideration he—the Chogyal—has decided to give his assent to the bill."

The Chogyal's opponents belong to the pro-Indian Sikkim Congress party, which won 30 of the 32 seats in the elections.

After more than a year of unrest, Sikkim received its first representative Assembly in April elections.

The party refused last night to hear a speech by the Chogyal, who asked for an emergency session of the Assembly to give his views on the Constitution. He had withheld his consent although the Assembly endorsed the Constitution on June 30.

There was no indication when the Chogyal would sign the Constitution. The Indian government has the power to promulgate the Constitution unilaterally under an agreement signed with the Chogyal in May, 1973.

China, whose troops face Indian soldiers on the Tibetan-Sikkim border, accused India of denying Sikkim independence and turning it into a colony by imposing the new constitution. The views were expressed in an article in the People's Daily in Peking.

## Local Leaders Said to Defy Mao

## New Peking Posters Indicate Power Struggle Within Party

By John Burns

PEKING, July 3—Further evidence of a major behind-the-scenes struggle over Peking's three-week-old poster campaign emerged yesterday with the appearance of fresh sheets denouncing the local Communist party bosses for the continuing harassment of individuals who speak out against them.

Two new posters on the walls opposite the headquarters of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee—the city hall—accused unnamed "leading comrades" on the local party committee of defying explicit instructions from Chairman Mao. Tellingly, the posters also accused unnamed "leading comrades" of the party hierarchy.

The local party leaders "tore up his character posters, beat up people, called them names, stopped giving them paper and paste and even used fire hoses" to suppress criticism, one new poster said. It added: "I think such activities are incompatible with Chairman Mao's teachings, and with the spirit of the report on the revision of the party constitution by Comrade Wang Huiwen." This was a reference to a speech by the 88-year-old Mr. Mao at the party congress that last week's poster campaign was not only to be tolerated, but encouraged.

The posters were the work of two middle-aged women members of the party, Hsueh Pao-jen and Hu Shu-fang. When a party directive approving the poster campaign began to circulate on June 13, the two quickly posted charges that leaders of the committee were dragging their feet on the party's 10-month-old drive against rightist tendencies, the campaign to criticize Confucius and Lin Biao, and were attempting to rehabilitate two of the principal villains of the 1966-67 Cultural Revolution, former head of state Lin Shao-chi and the man the Red Guards deposed as mayor of Peking, Peng Chen. They also charged the committee leaders with ordering the removal of posters mounted inside buildings during the anti-Confucius campaign. It was this theme that they returned to yesterday—accusing the local party bosses of continuing the harassment even after the Politburo, the supreme organ of party power, had approved the posting of criticisms in specified public places in Peking.

Editorial Office

The new posters, posted on the wall opposite the headquarters of the Peking People's Daily, commemorating the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist party. The editorial seemed to throw the party's weight behind the poster writers by declaring "It is essential to give firm support to the proletarian revolutionary spirit of the masses and welcome their criticism and supervision. This is a sign that our party and state are flourishing."

Miss Hu charged that the local party leaders had defied this policy. "Though they have said many times that they would warmly welcome criticism from the masses and respond to it in a sincere fashion, what they have done is in direct contradiction of what they had said," she wrote. Although no names were mentioned, the charges must further complicate the situation for the principal political leader at the local level, Wu Teh, who is a member of the Politburo, chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee, and first secretary of the city's party committee.

Foreigners are somewhat puzzled by the authorities' unusual decision to allow them to read and photograph the posters.

It is apparent that there are forces at work that strongly object to at least some of the posters to the point of tearing them down, often within an hour or two of their appearance.

There have been numerous occasions when someone has been seen stepping out of a crowd to rip down a poster that the group had been reading.

It is perhaps revealing that while in the crowd, the act of destroying a poster seems to be a negation of the principle of free speech that the poster campaign purports to embody.

Perhaps there is a suspicion that nobody would dare destroy a poster unless he had the authority of people in power to place to do it.

C Toronto, Globe and Mail

HAI TUNG, NEWS

PEKING, July 3 (UPI)—More than half of Peking's

Bulgaria Shuffles Politburo Posts

VIENNA, July 3 (AP)—The Bulgarian party leadership is shuffling Politburo posts today when it dropped a central committee secretary, a deputy premier and probably the most prominent outer-trade union boss Kostadin Gyorchev as Politburo candidates.

Evan Abadjiev was the party central committee secretary and Venelin Kosev the deputy premier who lost their candidate positions.

The party's central committee plenary session also dropped Gyorchev, a deputy premier and probably the most prominent outer-trade union boss Kostadin Gyorchev as Politburo candidates.

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test wall posters, including some alleging police brutality and official corruption, were torn down during the night.

On Hsien Revolution Street, where the campaign is concentrated, only about 20 were still intact. Gona were posters reporting factional strife in the provinces and expressing individual grievances. Posters criticizing the Peking municipal leadership were not touched.

## France Keeps State Control Of Television

PARIS, July 3 (UPI)—The government today announced plans to break up the state radio and television organization into smaller, autonomous units. It also decided to maintain the state television broadcasting monopoly.

The plan to abolish the Office de la Radio-Télévision Française (ORTF), which manages the nation's radio stations and three television channels, came after a four-week work stoppage in June by ORTF personnel.

The ORTF was criticized throughout its 14 years of existence for deficits and pro-government news reporting.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said a new law would set up state-owned companies for each television channel, a fourth for radio stations and two others to handle broadcasting equipment and production of television features.

Session of Parliament Despite reports that the government might follow the British example and allow a privately owned television channel, Mr. Chirac said the state monopoly would stand. He said there would be a special parliamentary session during the summer so that it could go into effect by the end of the year.

A government spokesman said it was hoped that the move would increase competition among the television channels and improve the quality of programs.

The government said that Channel 2, in operation for a year, would be given the special task of showing numerous films and sending a first special to the public on political and social thought.

The tax for television sets will be increased to 140 francs (\$30) annually, it was also announced.

Foreign Workers Cured

PARIS, July 3 (AP-DJ)—The government decided today to suspend the entry of foreign workers until the autumn "when the situation will be reviewed," it was announced after the cabinet meeting.

There are about 3.7 million foreigners living in France. This is 7 percent of the population.

The largest groups are North Africans (Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, with about 1 million persons), Portuguese, 865,000; Spaniards, 680,000; Italians, 580,000; Poles, 168,000; Belgians and Yugoslavs, 65,000 each. There are an estimated 19,000 Americans.

## Cologne Police Clear Court in Klarsfeld Trial

COLOGNE, July 3 (UPI)—

About three dozen persons, some wearing white riot helmets, today cleared the Cologne courthouse of French victims of Nazism who were protesting the trial of Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld.

Miss Klarsfeld, 36, is being tried on a charge of attempting to kidnap Kurt Leisler, the Nazi security chief in Paris during World War II.

A French court sentenced Leisler to life imprisonment in 1950, but he remains free, living as a businessman in Cologne, because French-German agreements prevent his extradition.

Miss Klarsfeld admits the attempt to kidnap Leisler, but she says she hoped her action would draw the world's attention to the complex legal situation that allows Leisler to go unpunished.

French victims of Nazism began demonstrating when the presiding judge refused to let any more of them testify. Judges tried unsuccessfully to subdue the demonstrators.

When a bailiff grabbed a demonstrator around the throat, the Frenchman yelled, "They strangle the last witnesses." Finally, the judge asked police to clear the courthouse corridors.

## 15 Killed in Blast At Spanish Factory

GALICIANO, Spain, July 3 (AP)—

Blasted sources said today that at least 15 persons were killed, 30 seriously injured, and several hundred treated for minor injuries as an explosion at an explosives factory eight miles southeast of Madrid yesterday.

The blast, which occurred at a factory producing explosives, was caused by a lost fuse. Officials said the explosion was the result of a fuse that had been lit by a worker. The explosion occurred at the factory.







## Nixon Justices on High Court Solidify Into a Working Bloc

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The four justices of the Supreme Court named to the Nixon bench have solidified into a bloc that is increasing in both unity and capacity to produce a working majority for their views of the law and the Constitution.

During the second term in which all four men sat for the full nine months, the justices appointed by Mr. Nixon voted together on 75 percent of the cases the court decided. This was an increase from the 1972-73 term, when they voted as a bloc 70 percent of the time.

### Regarded as Conservatives

On all but one of the 108 occasions when they cast their votes together, the Nixon justices formed the nucleus of a majority. The sole exception involved the *Gordano* case, when they voted in

the minority to uphold some criminal convictions based on defective Justice Department wiretap orders.

The men the President added to the court during his first term are Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist, all regarded in varying degrees as judicial conservatives.

The justices who most frequently joined the Nixon bloc to form a majority of the nine-man court were Byron White, a Democrat appointed by President Kennedy in 1962, and Potter Stewart, a Republican named by President Eisenhower in 1959.

Justice White agreed with the Nixon men on 85 percent of their joint votes, a drop from his 94 percent average for the previous term, while Justice Stewart voted with them 82 percent of the

time, an increase from 75 percent the year before.

The figures were compiled by *The New York Times* on the basis of 144 decisions during the October-to-June term. The justices have three more cases to pass on next month, involving Watergate and Detroit school integration, but the results cannot materially affect their overall 1973-74 voting patterns.

### Democrats Less Cohesive

Justice Powell demonstrated the highest level of independence within the bloc, voting against his three colleagues nine times, an increase from six in the previous term.

Justice Blackmun split with the other three Nixon appointees eight times, Justice Rehnquist, five times, and Chief Justice Burger, only twice.

The four justices who were Democrats when they came to

the court—William Douglas, William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Justice White—were considerably less cohesive than the Nixon justices, voting as a bloc on only 43 percent of the cases.

Justice Powell was nominally a Democrat when he came to the court, but his Virginia associates and the White House regarded him as a Republican in political orientation.

Disregarding Justice White's voting record as a "swing" justice, the three confirmed Democratic liberals—Justices Douglas, Brennan and Marshall—voted as a bloc 74 percent of the time compared to 71 percent in the previous term. Unlike the Nixon justices, however, 37 percent of their bloc votes were cast for a minority position.

The justices produced 136 signed majority opinions during the



Warren Burger



Lewis Powell

term, with the number for each of them varying from 12 by the chief justice to 19 by Justice White. There were 126 dissenting

opinions filed, ranging from a low of four by the chief justice to 45 by Justice Douglas. The average per justice was 14.

## U.S. Agency Says 1.5 Million Left Poverty Status in 1973

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—

The government reported today that 1.5 million persons escaped from poverty status last year despite an increase in the income necessary to maintain an above poverty standard of living.

The Census Bureau said 23 million persons were below the poverty level last year, down from 24.5 million in 1972. The bureau estimated that the income level necessary to avoid poverty moved last year to \$4,540 for a nonfarm family of four—up from \$4,375 in 1972.

The move out of poverty was triggered by a sharp upward jump in the median family income, to \$12,050 last year from \$11,120 in 1972. The Census Bureau estimated that 62 percentage points of the increase was taken up by higher prices, which also drove

up the income level needed to escape poverty. But the median income rise still showed a real gain of 2.1 percent.

Whites, as usual, did better than blacks. The median income of white families increased by 3.1 percent, to \$12,565. Black families failed to keep up with the rising prices at their median income level rose 5.9 percent, to \$7,229.

Of those moving out of poverty, about 1.1 million persons were white and about 400,000 were black. The decline in the number of blacks in poverty status erased a 1973 increase and returned the number to the 7.4 million reported in 1971.

The report also showed a continuation of the trend of more women acting as heads of poverty families.

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Both of these posts carry appropriate remuneration and benefits and are based in Brussels. Applications should be addressed to the under-mentioned quoting the reference. All will be received in strict confidence.

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## 55-mph Limit in U.S. Reduces Road Deaths, Gains Support

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI)—A 55-mile-an-hour speed limit is slowly cutting the nation's toll of highway deaths and injuries. A Gallup Poll reported that 60 percent of all adult Americans favor the 55-mph limit, up from 50 to a two-to-one majority among younger drivers. Midwesterners in general favor the limit, as do manual laborers. The major complaints are that truck drivers disregard the

speed limit, that the limit causes potentially dangerous boredom, and that contempt of the law is being bred in areas where higher speeds are tolerated.

Some police are backing the 55-mph limit by heavy ticket writing. California's Highway Patrol is issuing 120,000 tickets a month, most for speeding, against 80,000 a month last year. The Texas Highway Patrol wrote 56,721 speeding tickets in April against 24,919 last year.

But police also say there is generally good observance. "People are driving reasonably close to the speed limit on New York Interstates," Sgt. Joseph Gross of the state police said here. In Michigan, state police report the average highway speed dropping from 67.8 mph in October to 50.5 this spring. In Wisconsin, state police report some creeping up—to 61 or 62 mph from 55 to 58 in February, but still well below the 70 to 75 mph that was common on fast interstate roads before the 55-mph limit was imposed.

There are complaints about the 55-mph limit. Long-distance driving takes longer now—a 650-mile jaunt on Interstate 80, New York to Detroit, can take 12 hours instead of 10, including stops. "There is boredom too," it's just like being in an airplane on a 10-hour flight," complains Frank Harrison, a Pan American pilot from Exeter, N.H. "You have a tendency to fall asleep. Your eyes are still open but everything else stops. Your reactions are

substantially slowed down. It's very hard to react to something. It can be a very dangerous situation."

But the accident figures tell a different story. In the first five months of this year, there were 16,276 traffic fatalities, a 27 percent decline from 22,530 the year before. There was some driving cutback, and cars are safer, but the National Safety Council gives much of the credit to lower speed limits. This July 4 weekend the council projects 450 to 530 traffic deaths. In a typical four-day July weekend last year, without any holiday, 686 died. In 1972,

with a four-day July 4 weekend, the toll was 760.

Car makers, in an effort to increase fuel economy, are "now trying to optimize our engines for 50-mile-per-hour driving instead of aiming for 70 mph," said Harold MacDonald, Ford vice-president.

The big "super car" engines probably will be phased out. Lighter cars with smaller engines are being designed, and "as we reshape the engine torque curve to favor the lower engine revolutions, this will probably take the top speed down 5 to 10 mph," he said.

## Paris Poll Says Men Oppose Beach Nudity

PARIS, July 3 (Reuters)—Most men in France want nude women to be kept off the beaches.

According to a poll published in France-Soir today, 56 percent of Frenchmen are opposed to nude sunbathers on the beach. Only 7 percent are in favor of total nudity on all beaches, the poll said.

## Milhench Charged With Forgery of Wilson Signature

SOLVINGHAMPTON, England, July 3 (UPI)—Police today charged Ronald Milhench, the businessman linked to a land speculation deal that embarrassed Prime Minister Harold Wilson, with forging Mr. Wilson's signature.

a letter to himself from Wilson with intent to defraud."

In April, it was revealed that Mr. Milhench had bought a piece of property from a company run by Maria Williams, Mr. Wilson's private secretary and her brother, Anthony Field. Mrs. Williams and her brother made a substantial profit on the deal.

The transaction has not deepened, but it embarrassed Mr. Wilson, who has criticized land speculation during campaigning for the Feb. 28 general elections.

Mr. Milhench now faces a total of 15 charges. He is free on £15,000 bail.

Mr. Milhench is a 36-year-old insurance broker and real-estate agent, who already faces trial for attempting to obtain £25,000 (\$63,000) dishonestly from a newspaper group.

A court spokesman said Mr. Milhench was accused of "forging a document purporting to be

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## How to Stop Nuclear Cheating

President Nixon's offer to sell nuclear power reactors and fuel to Egypt and Israel has provoked a congressional review of ways to insure that no other country follows India's example of accepting help for "peaceful" nuclear purposes—India got help from Canada—and then on building a bomb. With the oil-price increases pushing many nations to consider nuclear power and with nuclear reactors now being built or planned by the hundreds, it is plainly past time for such congressional concern. None of the 29 countries to which the United States has given non-military nuclear aid over two decades has been found to have cheated like India. But as Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, conceded the other day, "we have been getting a little careless" in approving agreements for nuclear aid.

The immediate congressional reaction is good as far as it goes. Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., joint committee vice-chairman, has introduced a bill to tighten congressional oversight—by assuring committee review and floor debate on civilian nuclear-aid agreements submitted by the executive and by permitting Congress to block the agreement by concurrent resolution in 60 days. This would in effect extend to civilian agreements the screening already applied to military agreements. It should have been done years ago.

The more important need, however, is to tighten the specific terms of the aid agreements. Here joint committee chairman Melvin Price, D-Ill., has pointed a useful way by indicating some of the "safeguards" that ought to be written into the new Egyptian and Israeli agreements. These would: give the United States control over reprocessing of fuel used in reactors; detail measures for physical security against theft of nuclear materials; prevent the transfer of highly enriched nuclear material, and block what has been called the "Canadian loophole" whereby

India claimed that its blast was done for the "peaceful" purposes laid down by Canada. We do not claim to be experts on the substance of these safeguards. But we think the burden should be on the executive branch to respond to any reasonable questions on safeguards which the Congress may bring up. This is one issue on which responsible executive officials should welcome congressional grilling.

Beyond closer congressional scrutiny and more substantial safeguards, however, there lies a more difficult set of issues which the joint committee—disposed as it is to promote nuclear power—may not be so well situated to weigh. We refer to the area of policy—the province of no one executive department or congressional committee—where technology, economics and diplomacy meet. What is the United States' proper role in helping other countries to meet their future energy requirements, especially when our own are still far from assured? If the United States does help, should it put its aid into nuclear power, solar power, oil or what? Should such help be put through bilateral or multi-national channels? Should political concessions be solicited, such as ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or an admittedly far-out idea for the Mideast—agreement to share nuclear facilities on a regional basis?

We raise questions like these not because we have the answers but because in the Egyptian and Israeli cases, the administration seems to have committed the United States without fully asking them. The administration simply went ahead and made nuclear-aid pledges to serve the requirements of its short-term diplomacy. We do not at all dismiss those requirements. But the complexity and consequences of the issues at stake compel a responsible government to take a reasoned long-term approach.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Science in the White House

Worldwide drought and famine, the unsettling economic consequences of the continued energy crisis, problems of over-population, meteorological change—these are just some of the prospective by-products, as it were, of the sudden advances science and technology, engineering and medicine have made in the past century or so. We can't stop this progress. On the contrary, it has become increasingly clear that only more progress in science and technology, engineering and medicine can cope with the undesirable side effects of the progress that has already been made. We need more knowledge and know-how to keep this planet reasonably habitable. We also need a great deal more political wisdom to apply this knowledge effectively and cooperatively. And we need that wisdom on the highest levels of government and policy-making.

President Eisenhower was shocked into this realization back in 1957, when the Russians surprised him and the world by sending their Sputnik into orbit. In response, he created the White House Science Advisory Committee and the post of science adviser to the president, which was ably filled by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., now honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At that time, the President needed to be informed on scientific and technological developments to maintain the nation's technological leadership. The emphasis was on military matters. Today, the President needs to be informed and forewarned to help avert a different order of potential disasters by the wise and humane use of technology.

President Nixon, however, abolished the Science Advisory Committee a year and a half ago, and with it the whole machinery by which the White House and such policy makers as the National Security Council could draw on the advice and help of the country's science and technology. The President was apparently peeved that many scientists were loudly critical of the Vietnam war and opposed the super-sonic transport program. Scientists consider it imperative, however, that their best judgment on matters within their competence, untainted by departmental loyalties and bureaucratic jurisdiction, be available to the chief executive.

To this end, a committee of 13 leading

scientists and technological experts, headed by Dr. Killian and working under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, last week urged the establishment of a Council for Science and Technology as a staff agency in the White House similar in size, power and scope to the Council of Economic Advisers. The new council of three eminent persons would seek the assistance of experts in and out of government. Its chairman would serve as a member of the President's Domestic Council and the group would participate in the work of the National Security Council. Beyond injecting scientific insights and early warnings on matters of military technology and arms control, the council would assist in the scientific and technological aspects of foreign policy that are becoming increasingly important in a global economy of scarcity. It would further work closely with the Office of Management and Budget in the allocation of research funds and evaluation of development programs. And it would submit an annual report through the president to the Congress to illuminate, within its field of vision, the opportunities and problems that affect the nation and the world.

The House Committee on Science and Astronautics, according to chairman Olin E. Teague, D-Texas, is drafting a bill along these lines. Vice-President Ford is said to be receptive to the proposal. So are a number of high administration officials. It is evident, however, that it is unlikely to be adopted under this administration if Mr. Nixon remains hostile to the idea, although the Killian committee concedes that "a given president may choose some other way of placing science in the White House" more in accord with his style. The current president, moreover, has other things on his mind.

Yet, we agree with the Killian committee that thoughtful consideration and some orderly way of assuring science's service to government cannot be long delayed. We cannot arrest rapidly advancing scientific and technological developments. The question is whether these developments carry with them side effects or by-products that are destructive or benign. No president can know this without the best continuing analysis and advice, close at hand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Aegean Oil Question

If the Greek government extends the limit of territorial waters for the Greek islands from 12 to 15 miles, this in itself will turn virtually the whole Aegean into a Greek lake. Such a decision would be in accordance with an increasingly common international practice which Turkey herself has followed on

her northern and southern coasts, and which may well be officially adopted as a principle by the current United Nations conference on the law of the sea at Caracas. The Greeks should have little difficulty in making good their case in international law. But in equity the Turks have a not unreasonable grievance which merits some recognition.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

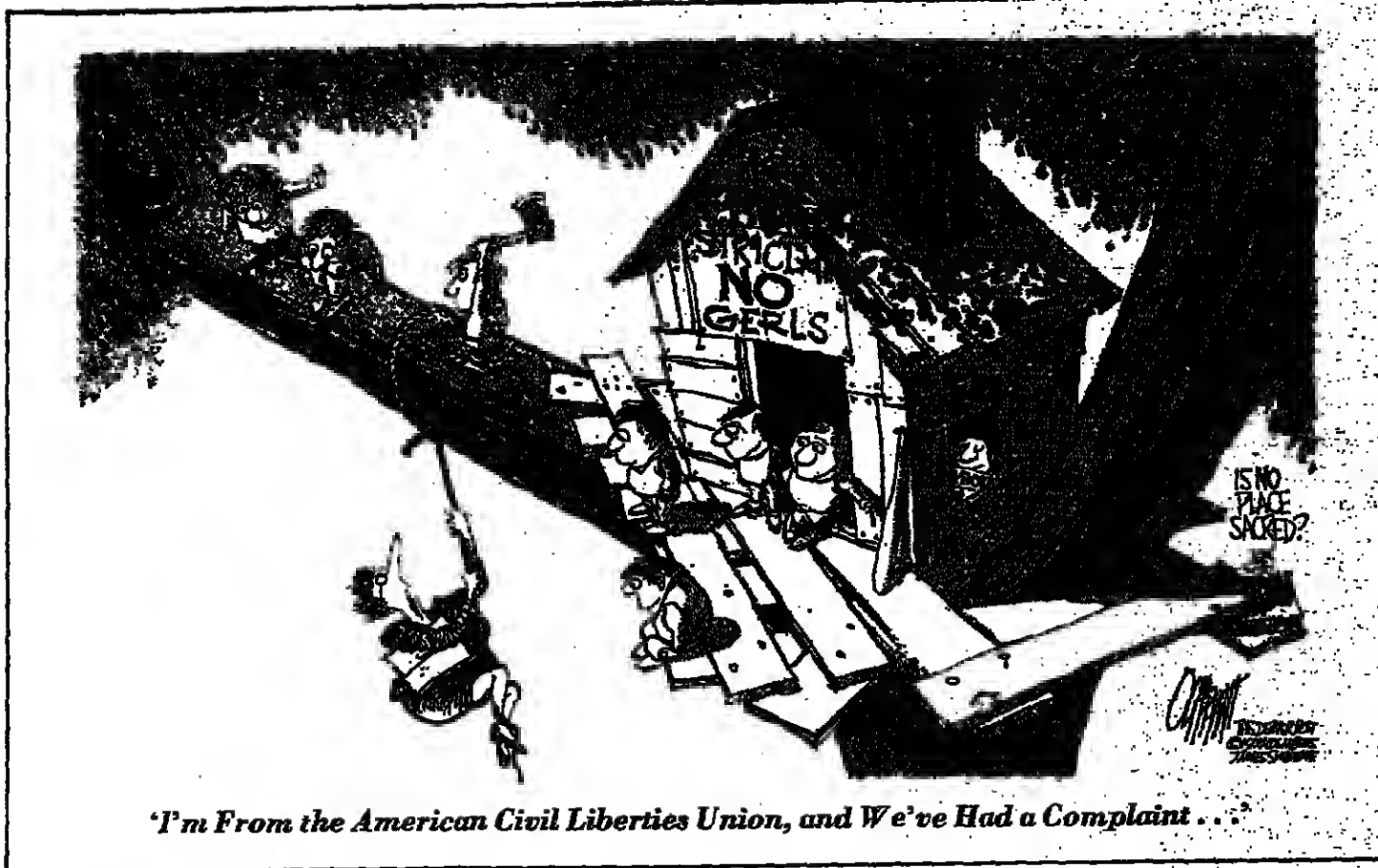
July 4, 1899

NEW YORK—There is much gossip in society circles here over the approaching marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. The wedding takes place at Newport next month, and promises to be an unusually brilliant affair. However, a leading society journal says, Mrs. U.S. Grant, widow of the former President of the United States, General Grant, and grandmother of the prospective bride, is resolutely opposed to the union.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1924

PARIS—With the present attitude taken towards drama in the United States, we cannot hope to have a theater run along the lines of the Comedie-Francaise or the Odéon in the near future," said Mr. Otis Skinner, the American actor, in his Paris hotel yesterday. Mr. Skinner is one of the many American artists who hope to see the French style of drama production a reality in their own land. He is planning to develop in America one day.



'I'm From the American Civil Liberties Union, and We've Had a Complaint ...'

## President Nixon's Message From Moscow

By James Reston

NEW YORK—President Nixon is a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson, and when he goes abroad he tends to speak in the heroic idiom of the most eloquent American president of this century. This was evident in Nixon's television address from Moscow.

Never mind the obstructions, the treacheries and blinks of the world of politics. The goal is everything. Peace in our time and our children's time. All we need, Nixon seemed to say, is patience and goodwill—a through ticket and a sensible slow timetable to everlasting concord.

This was a reasonable, even an inevitable theme for the President's television message from the Soviet capital. For he was speaking to both the American and Soviet peoples and to the world. He could not tell them that he and Brezhnev had agreed on the control of nuclear weapons or the future of Europe or the Middle East or the freedom of Soviet citizens or world trade, so he fell back on generalities and ideals and arranged to keep the dialogue going. It was really his only course, and he carried it off very well.

### Getting Less

Summit meetings between leaders of great nations in the past have often been more disappointing and even disastrous. Public opinion used to assume that when the great men got together they had to settle something or everything would be worse than before they met. But people are more reasonable or cynical now. They expect less and they get it.

Still, there is a problem, for in his approach to the Soviets, Nixon was more generous than he is to his opponents at home. He lectured the Russians on the responsibility of power, on removing the causes of conflict, on the dangers of fear, on respect for the rights of all men, the weak as well as the strong. There would always be differences, he said, different values and standards, but whatever the different strands, the fabric had to be held together. Power had to serve principle.

Nobody who has watched Nixon over the years could argue with this theme or even doubt that in that broadcast from Moscow he was anything but sincere in his message to the Soviet and American people. Given his problem in the Kremlin, he spoke in the evangelical spirit and on the planetary scale of Woodrow Wilson, but back home he acts on the tactical level of John Mitchell or Pat Buchanan.

### The Puzzle

This has always been the puzzle about the President. He lives in the world of rules and not of realities. He deals with the public relations of his mission to Moscow, with the objectives of peace, which everybody from Isaiah to Karl Marx has agreed upon. But not with the means to his noble ends.

As a result, after his long, hard negotiations over the control of nuclear weapons, trade, Europe, the Middle East and human rights, we don't really know where we are.

Nixon has told us everything but the facts of his negotiations, but, in fairness to him, he has at least kept the conversation going. He has not made the compromises, or so it seems, Henry Kissinger wanted, or for a concession to the Soviet Union the Pentagon and Sen. Jackson of Washington feared.

In short, he seems to have come out about as he planned. He has not upset the conservatives in the Congress who hold the balance

of power on impeachment. And at the same time he has not broken with the Soviets by following the tough line proposed by Jackson and some of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In this sense, Nixon, as usual, has proved to be a shrewd politician, and has probably picked up some votes in Congress against impeachment and conviction.

On the whole, it was a masterful performance under very difficult circumstances. Nixon is a tangle of complications, self-contradictions and noble yearnings, but he is also fighting, very shrewdly for his political life, and despite his disappointments in Moscow, he seems to have come off fairly well.

He did the same thing in his television address back home: Look to the common goal of peace, he said. Keep the search for compromise going. Brezhnev is coming to the United States next year to talk to me and discuss these things all over again, so let's be patient and work together.

On the whole, it was a masterful performance under very difficult circumstances. Nixon is a tangle of complications, self-contradictions and noble yearnings, but he is also fighting, very shrewdly for his political life, and despite his disappointments in Moscow, he seems to have come off fairly well.

© The New York Times.

## The Hopes of the Republicans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Last January, Gary Fernandez quit his job and reworked the family budget to get by on his wife's earnings as a dental assistant. In order to start campaigning in order to get a seat in the Costa Rica County, Calif. "This was obviously the year to go for it," the former IBM salesman and YMCA executive said.

Last March, Larry Pressler left his job as a State Department lawyer and moved back to the family farm in Humboldt, S.D., to compete for a House nomination there.

Down in Carrollton, Ga., Newt Gingrich took every minute he could spare last winter from his job as a history professor at Western Georgia College to woo small groups of party workers in hopes (now realized) of getting the congressional nomination without a primary fight.

Gingrich had been content for more than a decade to manage other people's campaigns and work behind the scenes, but this year, he said, "I felt was the time you had to put yourself on the line."

### Tough Field

Ambitious young men always have been ready to take risks with their careers when opportunity beckoned and the only remarkable thing about Fernandez, Pressler and Gingrich is the year of seemingly golden Democratic prospects is that they happen to be Republican candidates running in tough Democratic-held districts.

They were among the 100 GOP hopefuls who turned up here last week to attend the candidates school run by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

They may not be typical, because they were recommended by others as three of the brightest new faces in the crowd. But to a country—and a party—deeply concerned about post-Watergate spathy and cynicism, the fact that you can find such first-time candidates is a measure of hope that the GOP will survive as a

vital political force, despite Mr. Nixon's willingness to drag it down to ruin with him.

In a bad year, parties often fill their slates with candidates who would never pass muster if anyone thought they had a chance to win. That is not the case with these three men.

Gingrich, the 31-year-old history professor who is challenging 20-year veteran Rep. John J. Flinn Jr., D-Ga., comes from an Army family, graduated from Emory University and earned a PhD at Tulane. When not teaching at his college or his Baptist Sunday school, he has been working as a self-described "moderate conservative" to build a Republican organization in Georgia.

Pressler, 32, who is running against two-term Rep. Frank Donahoe, D-S.D., is a farm boy who won a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford out of the University of South Dakota, and who came back from his Vietnam service to earn degrees in law and public policy from Harvard, before entering the State Department.

Fernandez, 33, is a boilermaker's son, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of California-Berkeley, who gave up a promising sales career at IBM for the chance to run his home-town YMCA, and in 1971 led a field of 15 candidates for election to the city council of heavily Democratic Richmond. Now, he's running for the seat being vacated by Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif.

### Money Scare

The Watergate scandal have made it hard for any of them to raise much money. Pressler beat two older and better-known candidates in the primary on an expenditure of \$2,100. Fernandez's largest contribution so far—\$1,000—came from his father.

None of them is certain how to handle the Nixon problem. Pressler announced early that he would vote for impeachment and the surest way to get truth to the country and justice for the President, and he thinks that

stand may have helped him win his primary in South Dakota.

Gingrich says his once strongly pro-Nixon Georgia voters "know it's over" for the President, and he spends most of his time trying to get his constituents to understand that they will not act by his leadership or anything else.

Fernandez declines to judge the President "until all the evidence is in," but rejects the White House view that only criminal actions are grounds for impeachment, saying "the President must take responsibility for the character of his administration."

In a more basic way, all three men are reacting to the spectacle of a White House populated by moral cynics by putting their own values out front in their campaigns. They speak emotionally and "unself-consciously" of their own moral concerns, but seem to recognize, as Fernandez said, that "democratic leadership is not a matter of individual qualities; it's the kind of relationship you have with others."

### The Rest of U.S.

Each of them, in his own way, argues that all of Washington, and not just the White House, has abused the country's trust. "There are two games in this country," Gingrich said. "One is played by the 5,000 insiders in Washington who write the laws and tell the lies and the other is played by the rest of us who pay the price. That's what we can't tolerate."

Their most partisan comments about the Democrats center on the seeming inability of those who have held congressional power for so long to recognize that the old game is over. They are conservative in their program ideas, but radical in their prescriptions for reforms that would break up the security, seniority and special-interest networks in Congress.

They are also realists about their own and their party's prospects. And, realistically today, while each of them has a chance, the odds are against any of them being in the 94th Congress. But, as Gingrich said, "As a conservative, I believe in organic growth and win or lose, the sweat and labor of this campaign is the price I pay to earn the right to stand there on Nov. 6 and say, 'This is where I think we have to go from here.'"

With candidates like these, no matter what happens to the Republicans on Nov. 6, they will have some place to go.

## Gov. Wallace's Five Points Of Concern

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have a communication from Governor George Wallace, which is addressed safely to the generic scale, "Dear Fellow American." In other words, the identical salutation could have been used to address Mrs. Martin Luther King, or the Boston stranger. We are all Fellow Americans.

But fellow Wallace supporters? The mailing wants to find out. When he was running for president in 1968 and again in 1972, George Wallace used to say—repeatedly—that there wasn't a dime's worth of difference between the policies of the two parties. This point he stopped stressing when the Democrats nominated George McGovern in Miami. It would have strained even his credibility, because everyone knew that there was at least a dime's worth of difference between Nixon and McGovern, in fact some economists put the difference at about a hundred billion dollars per year.

But now George Wallace is back, talking about the issues, and obviously it is his point that once again the Republicans and the Democrats are not easily distinguishable. He begins this letter—which, by the way, is a fundraising letter—by asking his Fellow Americans to cast a straw ballot. "If the election was being held today, would you vote for George McGovern, Richard Nixon, or George Wallace?"

But after the straw poll Wallace lists five positions he feels strongly about. He plans, he says, to speak out on these five issues among other things, preparatory to deciding whether to run for President in 1976. Here they are:

"1. I am concerned that in less than ten years America went from clear military superiority over the Communists to now being militarily weaker than the Communists." This Fellow American shares Mr. Wallace's concern.

"2. I am concerned that most politicians in Washington want to take a lot of your money and give you a guarantee of income to people even if they are healthy and refuse to work." This formulation is a semanticist's delight, but if it had to vote, yes or no even on the phony formulations, I'd vote on Wallace's side.

"3. I don't want the Democratic party to repeat what it did in the 1972 presidential campaign. That's a tough one for us Republicans. Since honesty would require me to say that I wished the Democrats would nominate Bella Abzug."

"4. Inflation has been eating up your pocketbook because the federal price has doubled in the last five years." That is a kind of fundamentalist's synopsis of what happened during the last five years, but—once again—given the alternatives I'd have to vote for Wallace, even as I would have voted for William Jennings Bryan against Clarence Darrow.

Finally, "5. The politicians and political leaders have done nothing to stop busing even though the people's mission is clearly against busing." Here Wallace is quietly lowering the collar of his sweatshirt just enough to show the old tattoo. And it works. And it works for very good reason. The American people—if you don't count Gary Wills, which is the safest exception—pretty well agree that opposition to busing is not a race-animated position though this does not, obviously, mean that no racist opposes busing. The point is it is a political hygienic stand to take now, whereas once it was not, so that Wallace making it now, in the preliminary attempt to crystallize the Democratic vote, makes it without running serious risks that he will be roundly denounced as the Wallace of yesterday.

There are a number of interesting things about this rally of Governor Wallace, but surely the most interesting is that he has centered on five questions his concern with which is more characteristic of a Democrat's concern than a Republican's. And yet, he is a Democrat. He has been most effectively wounding him.

I would be surprised if Teddy Kennedy would get to join a subcommittee to hold a hearing on busing. And three other First Amendment lawsuits hoisted a single plaintiff against the trip. But a pilgrimage to Montgomery, Alabama, to visit George Wallace—why this is becoming routine—and yet the whole political business rests on crazy historical-terminological assumptions. Isn't George Wallace today reminding people that he is at this stage of the game something of a right-wing Republican?



# WALLAND FESTIVAL Friedrich's View of Marriage of Figaro'

By David Stevens

ESDAM (HT).—There are times during Götter's Holland Festival production of "The Marriage of Figaro" when it was hard to tell the eye and the ear, the opera seemed to be led from Feydeau rather than Beaumarchais, when it had not been surprising Offenbach from the pit of Mozart.

At the moment in Act I Susanna and Marcelina through a grotesque, botching enactment of their of nasty courtesies, it have been easy to distinguish as a crude dis-

sonal Mozart's human y. Friedrich is an experienced thoughtful stage director, highly individual exponent of Felsenstein's ideas on theater, so it is reason- to assume that he had hung in mind besides the hit parody of "Figaro" that d to be taking place much a time.

**Possible Goals**

a guess, one goal might been the de-rocco-ing of ro," aided by Guntilla Palms. a-Weiss's bare sets of panels scaffolding and reinforced rather modern stage deport that simply ignored the distinctions that are an al part of the story. When rocco was visible, it was fied, as in the count's lux- mauve-purple-violet hab- shery and Don Basilio's glo turquoise coat and exag- ged mincing steps.

Catherine Malfitano (Susanna), Richard Stilwell (Almaviva) and David Thaw (Basilio) in Holland Festival production of "The Marriage of Figaro."

Maria Austria.



"Another guess, Friedrich might have been concerned that this is after all a comic opera, and the jokes should be understood. After all, they rarely are, and here the Italian of the libretto was not the language of most of the audience. There was not a single line that was not trans- lated into visual terms, but often with heavy-handed double takes and sledgehammer touches that

offered an unpleasant counter- point to the elegance of Mozart's wit. Yet, very few "Figaro" pro- ductions have drawn such spon- taneous laughter from the au- dience as this did.

Friedrich was very lucky in his largely Anglo-American cast, a group of attractive young sing- ing actors equal to the nonstop physical demands of the staging and, for the most part, to Mozart's vocal requirements.

Richard Stilwell was a superb Almaviva, a study in constantly frustrated rage and elegant male chauvinist pigery, and his sibil- flexible baritone made one wish to see him in a more standard production. Patricia Wells was a sensual Countess, ready to col- lapse from sexual longing at a mere touch from the Count (or Cherubino, for that matter)—her

"Forgi amor" was ravishingly sung from a prone position on her bed, but the exertions seem- ed to have taken their toll by the time "Dove sono" came along.

**A Reminder**

Catherine Malfitano was a warm, feisty, bright and alto- gether captivating Susanna, if not always vocally seductive, while Stafford Dean's solid bass invested Figaro with substance and character, more than enough to compensate for an occasional weak top note. Their black cus- toms, laced with red, were the sole reminder that we were in Spain.

David Thaw's Basilio was a small masterpiece of lapidary malice. Trudeliese Schmidt's Cherubino was rather too femi- nine to be convincing, but her jump from the imaginary window into the orchestra pit was a genuine trouvaille, and Marie- Louise Gilles was a gutsy Mar- cellina, if not vocally secure enough to justify the restoration of her final-act aria.

Michael Gielen kept musical matters firmly in hand—rather too firmly sometimes, with brisk and not very flexible tempos, and the Netherlands Chamber Orches- tra responded with lively playing. All in all, this was a "Figaro" not to be ignored or quickly for- gotten. Even when it was being grossly offensive it was also in- repressively alive and demanding of attention, and maybe, after all, this is what Friedrich had in mind.

## WINE French Vineyards Under Fire

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (HT).—In the past few years, French wine producers have so blatantly ignored govern- ment regulations designed to ensure minimum quality control that they have brought down upon themselves the wrath of their own board of governors—the Institut National des Appella- tions d'Origine.

The INAO—grouping producers, distributors, dealers and repre- sentatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Economy—is not an official government body. Its function is advisory and, in the past, it has tended toward complacency, overlooking more than overseeing.

But now that wholesale prices are tumbling and red wines from Bordeaux have come under a cloud—about 20 indictments have been predicted in connection with last year's scandal (HT, Aug. 31)—the INAO has proposed a stiff reform program to the government. Its recommendations will become law if the National Assembly passes a bill or if the minister of agricul- ture incorporates them into a decree. If enacted the reform program won't affect the 1974 crop. The vines were pruned in February, but reforms should begin making themselves felt at pruning time next year.

**Meaning**

The reform program makes much of yields, hectoliters, hec- tares, reclassification. To the buying drinking public the pro- posed reforms will probably mean more truthful labels, fewer "incredible" bargains and, per- haps, better wine. Consumer prices are unlikely to fall.

The talk about yield per hec- tare has to do with the fact that a vine can pump up only so much mineral matter from the ground, synthesize only so much sugar. The rest of the grape is water. How a vine is pruned determines how many bunches it will produce. The more bunches on a given vine, the higher the percentage of water in the grapes—with everything else that goes into making fine wine proportion- ately diluted. When a vineyard overproduces, the grapes are inferior, contain less natural sugar. To turn them into "ac- ceptable" wine, the producer is obliged to add sugar.

Until demand—on the whole- sale level—began tapering off this spring, the temptations and opportunities to cheat were often

too strong to resist. Regional INAO committees implement the French wine laws—and they are no more immune to temptation than the growers.

To take the most flagrant example, in the Beaujolais area more than twice the legal limit of wine was made in 1973—1.8 million hectoliters instead of the usual 700,000 to 800,000. About two thirds of this was ultimately given the right to bear the name of Beaujolais. But growers knew they could sell the rest of it—for nearly the same price as they had got for their "real" Beaujolais. True, this excess wine could only be market- ed as vin ordinaire. But produc- ers offered it to exporters at prices much higher than those for truly "ordinary" wine and just slightly under those for 1973 Beaujolais—and the two wines were equivalent. Once the ex- porter got it out of the country, he rechristened his vin ordinaire "Beaujolais"—and no one was the wiser: both producer and exporter were cleaning up.

Last fall buyers were begging growers to sell them 215-liter barrels of Beaujolais for 1,150 francs. Today growers are offer- ing the same wine at 800 francs a barrel.

**Inflation**

Why has demand slackened? Primarily because of inflation—Beaujolais used to be a relatively cheap wine for the consumer. But at \$150 or more a bottle—in France—it is no longer an every- day wine.

The INAO—as a measure of self-protection—wants an end to overproduction and to the sort of wheezing and dealing that has been going on in the Beaujolais area and elsewhere—much, while within the letter of the law, does little for the image of French wine.

**The Names**

Then comes the problem of "declassifying" production in excess of legal limits. To take an example from the Burgundy region, a grower with a plot to the Chambertin vineyard—which produces a very expensive grand cru—is entitled to make only 30 hectoliters of wine a hectare. But the permissible yield for Gevrey-Chambertin, the lesser communal appellation to which such a grower is also entitled, is 38 hectoliters to the hectare, while that for "Burgundy," a name to which the same grower also has the right, is 45 hec- toliters to the hectare.

Thus if such a grower produces 70 hectoliters to the hectare, the first 30 can be called Cham- bertin, the next five Gevrey-Cham- bertin, another 10 Burgundy, and the final 25 vin ordinaire. But what if it's ordinary?

The INAO proposals would stop this kind of systematic declassifi- cation. Upper limits would be set by the national—as opposed to regional—INAO board. Any- thing over the limit would have to be sold for distillation into industrial alcohol—it could no longer be sold even as vin ordi- naire.

There would be no more declassi- fication by stages. Either a grower would produce 30 hec- toliters a hectare of Chambertin and turn the rest over for distil- lation, or he would sell it as Gevrey-Chambertin or Burgundy, depending on how much he produced or declared. In any case, the excess would go in the distillery.

Lastly, the INAO would like to impose tastings of the final prod- uct—a plan that will probably take about five years to put into operation. This project would apply to every wine with an appellation d'origine contrôlée—and if the wine did not meet the standards, the production would lose the appellation. In short, all or nothing.

Will the INAO be able to impose reform? Probably. The Bordeaux wine scandal has under- mined the prestige of the indus- try. The quality of French wines has suffered from excessive yields and consumers are beginning to object—and not just to prices. Enlightened self-interest would seem to dictate acceptance of admittedly severe regulations that are aimed at stopping severe abuses.

## A Legend at Montreux Festival

By Henry Pleasants

ONTREUX, Switzerland, July 3 (HT).—The International Festival could not have pro- ceed from its blues to its jazz se more "appropriately" than the program Monday night, after on the return of Helen Humes, a legendary singer whose name is associated indelibly with the village years of the int Basie band.

These were the years, as this gram reminded us, when, for brief period, jazz and blues e together in Kansas City and, where in the Middle West, be- longing their separate ways, as p and rhythm and blues, affinity of blues and jazz in style of blues sung by Helen Humes, and also at that time by Turner, Jimmy Rushing and in Washington, was under- Monday by Miss Humes's dates: Earl (Fatha') Hines, Diano, Buddy Tate on tenor, ny Woode on bass and Ed pen on drums, all essentially musicians.

at a contrast with the her, louder, harder driving, assertive and rhythmically insistent Chicago-based band-and-blues and gospel of festival's opening nights. And t a welcome lowering of the rel count! Not an electric ument in sight. Ed Thigpen took his first solo chorus brushes.

ery word that Helen Humes in such standards as "All



Helen Humes, at Montreux Jazz Festival

Right. Okay. You Win. "I'm Satisfied," "Taint Nobody's Business," and "I've Got It Bad" could be heard. And every word was in the right place, eloquently inflected, affectionately articu- lated, and backed by the inventive and subtle, never obtrusive, me- lodic and extemporized riffs of Hines, Tate, Woode and Thigpen. It was enough to make one wish that Benjamin Franklin had never down that kite.

We were carried further back in time by a Montreux discovery, an albino old-time pianist and singer from Atlanta named Willie Lee Perryman, known—or rather until now pretty much unknown

—as Dr. Feelgood, or "Piano Red."

He worked alone, wearing a kind of old minstrel show cutaway, and explored a variety of ancient piano and vocal styles ranging from early century rau- deville and ragtime through barrel house and boogie to the 12-bar blues. To everyone's sur- prise, including probably his own, this large, rock-red young au- dience so took to him and his offerings that he had to be held over for a second night.

Maybe the ragtime revival is not just a freak after all, and maybe there is still a hope for a return to musical music.

## U.S. Violinist Ties for Honors In Soviet Contest

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—Eugene Fodor of Denver, Colo., today tied two Soviet musicians in the violin contest at the 5th International Tchaikovsky Competition. It was the first time an American violinist has won a prize in the contest.

Fodor, 24, shared a second prize with Ruben Aguranyan and Rudusan Gvasalia. No gold medal was awarded because no one per- formed well enough, said the jury chairman, David Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist. Thirty-two violinists from 17 countries compet- ed in the 17-day event.

In the piano competition—won in 1958 by Van Cliburn—Andrei Gavrilov of the Soviet Union took top honors. Silver medalists were Mung Van Chung, an Ameri- can born in Seoul and Stanislav Igolinsky of the Soviet Union.



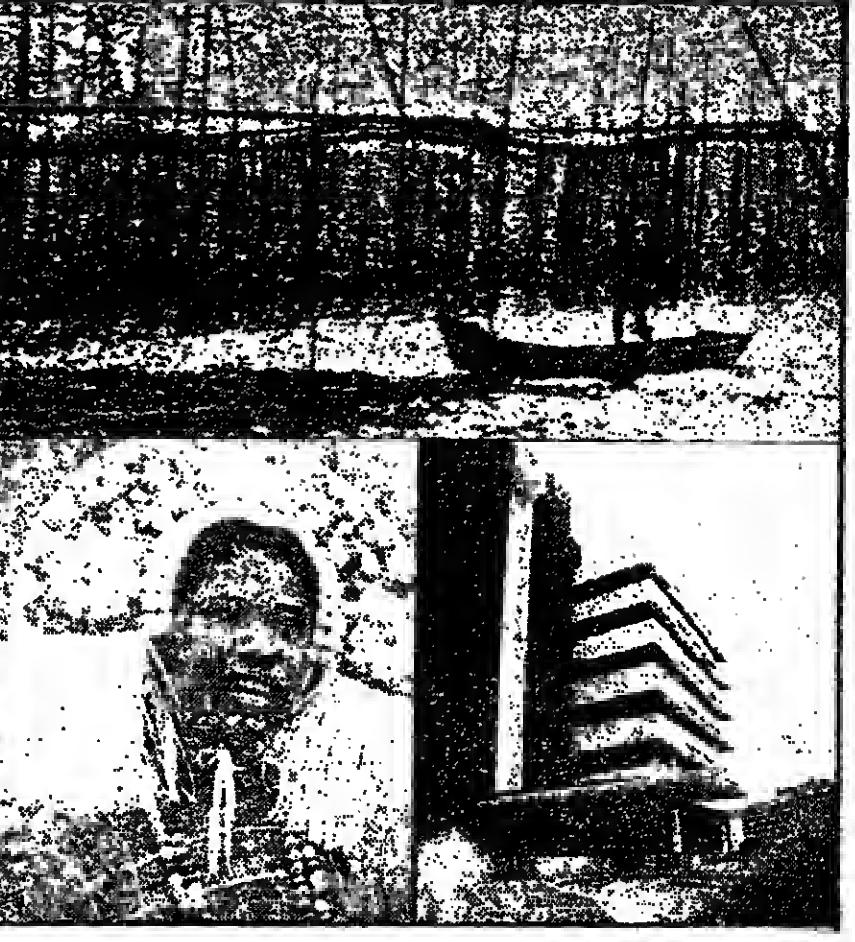
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## S. Women Delay in Rights Drive

WICHITA, Kan., July 3 (HT).—Leading promoters of equal rights amendment to the Constitution have agreed they probably will fail to meet their target of ratifi- cation by the end of next year, he reason, they said, is that men have not yet learned enough about how to play "old- er" politics, complete with suits and backroom deals. he consensus that ratifica- tion next year was unlikely de- pected at strategy sessions during a three-day conference of the National Women's Political Caucus. More than 100 women representing caucuses in 31 states and the Dis- trict of Columbia attended the conference, which ended Sun-

day. he equal rights amendment would prohibit sex discrimina- tion in the activities of any federal, state or local govern- ment unit. The proposed amendment will automatically be ratified by 33 states and two—Nebraska and Nevada—have rescinded their ratifications. Either five more states will be re- quired for ratification, depend- ing on the legality of the re- vision votes, which is a constitu- tional issue that has never been resolved.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



## Growth in Japan at 3.2% This Year

July 3 (AP-DJ).—Economic Research Center group, has released predicting a relatively sound in the domestic this autumn.

But the increase in government consumer spending, gains in private industry in plant and equipment, a strong export performance were cited for the upturn.

Research center said Japan's national product is expected to rise 3.2 percent in real terms in the fiscal year ending in March 1975. Continued gains in the following year, he GNP a 9.1 percent annual increase.

cal 1973-74, Japan's GNP percent after adjustment effects of price increases.

sed on Assumptions

center said its forecast is a two major assumptions: the Bank of Japan's official rate will remain unchanged at 9 percent during 1974-75 and that government will gradually increase in the second half of the calendar year.

center said the anticipated will not be trouble free. The country's wholesale and consumer price indexes are 26.6 and 23.1 percent, respectively, in fiscal 1974-75, and 14.3 percent, respectively, in 1973-74.

push inflation will require

ank of Japan to continue

edit squeeze, the research

said, adding that the ef-

fects of tight money will grow more pronounced as business recovers.

Bigger Trade Surplus

The balance of payments will continue to improve despite an improving trade balance, the research center said. It predicted the trade surplus will expand to \$3.57 billion in fiscal 1974-75 from \$2.88 billion in the year ended last March.

But the basic balance of payments, which includes everything but short-term capital flows, will still be in deficit by \$5.07 billion this fiscal year against a \$12.03 billion deficit last year.

In fiscal 1973-74, the center said, Japan's trade surplus will narrow to \$2.2 billion and the basic payments deficit will widen to \$6.9 billion.

The center said the 3.2 percent real GNP growth rate predicted for fiscal 1975-76 will be difficult to sustain in subsequent years.

The main reason for this is that the real growth rate of household incomes is expected to advance only about 3 percent a year in the foreseeable future.

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Bigger Trade Surplus

The balance of payments will continue to improve despite an improving trade balance, the research center said. It predicted the trade surplus will expand to \$3.57 billion in fiscal 1974-75 from \$2.88 billion in the year ended last March.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### IBM to Join Satellite Venture

International Business Machines Corp. and Communications Satellite Corp. plan to jointly acquire a one-third interest in Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and MCI Communications Corp. each hold in CML Satellite Corp. The remaining one-third interest in CML Satellite is already held by a Comsat subsidiary, Comsat General Corp. IBM and Comsat will pay MCI and Lockheed \$5 million for their shares in CML. IBM will pay each company about \$1.8 million and Comsat about \$900,000. This, together with Comsat's earlier investment of \$750,000 in CML, will result initially in 55 percent ownership by IBM and 45 percent ownership by Comsat General. IBM and Comsat say they intend to make "a substantial offering" of CML's shares to either other investors or the public.

### Japan Vehicle Sales Fall in Year

Japanese domestic vehicle sales last month rose 23.2 percent compared with May to 342,455 units but were down 27.2 percent from June 1973, the Automobile Sales Dealers Federation reports. Large-car sales were off 18.7 percent from a year earlier, while small-car sales were down 28 percent. Small and large-trucks sales were down 23.9 and 39.5 percent respectively.

### British Insurance Firm Quits

Nation Life Insurance Co. of Britain, has decided to go into liquidation "in the best interests" of its policyholders. Nation Life is a part of the financially troubled William Stern Property group, whose parent company,

Wistar Securities Ltd., began liquidation proceedings last month. On Sunday, Nation Life suspended redemptions for six months on \$12 million invested in its property bonds. The suspension announcement came after Alexander Howden Group Ltd., an insurance concern, withdrew its \$15 million offer to acquire Nation Life.

### U.K., Japan Banks in Venture

Morgan Grenfell & Co., of Britain, and Tokai Bank and Kyowa Bank, both of Japan, have reached agreement to form a new joint company in London. Morgan Grenfell says the aim of the new company will be fund-raising, bond underwriting and the sale and brokerage of securities plus advice on mergers, acquisitions and market research. Initially, these services will be provided mainly to Japanese companies in Europe, according to Morgan Grenfell. The name of the new venture was not disclosed.

### Veba Group Reports Profit Rise

West Germany's Veba group of mineral oil and chemical companies has reported a 21 percent increase in its 1973 profits. The Veba report said sales increased from 10,322 billion deutsche marks in 1972 to 12,487 billion DM last year. The company proposed a 15 percent dividend, up from 14 percent a year earlier. The statement added that a forecast for the current business year is difficult because of the situation on the oil market. Stabilization could be expected soon, however, raising hopes for another satisfactory year, it said.

## Central Bank Advice on Eurodollar Operations

## Japanese Told to Be Less Aggressive, More Skillful

TOKYO, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan has asked Japanese commercial banks to be less aggressive and more skillful in their dealings with the Eurodollar market, a spokesman for the central bank said today.

The advice was given to help

calm nervousness in overseas financial centers, he said.

In recent weeks, many Japanese banks have been paying premiums over the best available rates in the Eurodollar market in order to obtain the funds they need, mainly for import financing purposes.

This has tended to put upward pressure on short-term rates in general and to cast doubts on the creditworthiness of Japanese banks. Both developments have contributed to the current unsettled state of overseas markets, the Bank of Japan official said.

The central bank spokesman said commercial banks have been asked to deal at the going rate and not to pay premiums to secure the funds they need. They have also been asked to be more adroit in timing their borrowings to minimize upward pressure on rates, he added.

As of the end of May, Japanese foreign exchange banks had net short-term external liabilities of \$6.53 billion against net liabilities of \$4.46 billion at the end of December and against net assets of \$63 million at the end of May 1973. In recent months, net overseas borrowings by Japanese banks have averaged about \$1 billion a month.

Bank of Japan officials predicted a pronounced slowdown in such borrowings in the near future, however. This development could ease upward pressure on short-term Eurodollar rates and on rates in the New York bankers' acceptance market.

A slowdown in net borrowing is expected because Japanese imports have begun to level off compared with the totals three to four months earlier. Japanese banks borrow dollars for so-called import finance financing, which runs either 90 or 120 days. This financing covers the cost of imports during their time of processing in Japan before they are sold on the domestic market.

If Japan's imports in July are about equal with the levels of February and March, commercial banks will need to roll over their existing dollar borrowings but not to increase them.

It is possible for the Japanese to finance import finance from domestic sources, but the switch would involve an outflow from official reserves commensurate to the amount of the shift. In 1973, when Japan was running heavy balance-of-payments surpluses, the authorities engineered such a shift, but when

the payments balance swung into deficit in March 1973 and the reserves declined sharply, they encouraged the commercial banks to again draw upon external sources for import financing.

In recent weeks, the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry have to a certain extent shifted course back again by making more yen financing available. This should drain funds from Japan's reserves, which have been rising gradually since January.

NEW YORK, July 3 (Reuters).—Prime lending rates moved to another record today as Bankers Trust Co. announced it was increasing its rate to 12 percent, effective immediately.

The move was widely expected in the financial community, the only question being which bank would be the first to act. Wells Fargo Bank later became the second institution to raise prime to 12 percent.

Other banks joining the quarter-point increase included Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, Union Bank of Los Angeles and Seattle First National Bank.

A move to the 12 percent level was virtually dictated by the continuing rise in money market rates and heavy bank loan demand. Many market observers believe that rates could move still higher, with a 12 1/2 percent prime rate possible before easing in interest rate pressures actually takes hold.

Based upon its formula, First National Bank of Chicago could have moved as high as 12 1/2 percent on Monday. However, the bank said it would hold at its 11 3/4 percent rate to assess the recent run-up in money-market rates, which may be a temporary aberration caused by bank borrowing for mid-year tax date and the semi-annual statement purposes.

First National added it was not abandoning its formula guideline and that its three-week averaging may carry the rate above the 12 1/2 percent level next week. Based upon the latest rates for 90-day dealer-placed commercial paper, upon which the formula-based rates are based, First National could set its rate at about 12 1/2 percent next Monday if it reverts to the guideline formula.

First National City Bank's formula would call for a 12 1/8 percent rate, but since the bank has been limiting its moves to quarter-point increments, it may hold at 12 percent at its next move. Next week, however, some banking sources say it is quite likely that Citibank will move to 12 1/4 percent, but by then, they add, other banks may already have taken the initiative.

The drop from first place is a benchmark in American oil industry history. It reflects the continuing deterioration of U.S. oil production, a decline that started slowly from the high point of 10.8 million barrels a day in November of 1971 to its current level of about 8.5 million barrels a day. The United States has been the No. 1 producer since the turn of the century.

Oil companies offer a number of reasons for the continued decline in U.S. production. They say that until recently the domestic oil prices have been too low to spur exploration for new sources. Now that domestic prices are higher, the industry has increased its drilling efforts and the decline may be turned around eventually, especially when off-shore drilling sites begin to pay off and oil starts flowing in the Alaska pipeline.

Oil Producers' Resources Up 15.7 Percent

WASHINGTON, July 3 (Reuters).—The monetary reserves of 10 oil producing countries in May rose 15.7 percent to \$35.82 billion, International Monetary Fund statistics show.

Since October last year, when major oil price increase took effect, the reserves of the countries concerned have jumped by 101 percent from \$12.878 billion.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for which complete data is available in May are Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

## Chase Joins Citicorp in Note Sale

### Fed Disclaims Any Jurisdiction

financing is based on the fear that savings will be withdrawn from the thrift institutions, which are already hard pressed for cash. To purchase the notes—a move that will further squeeze the savings and loan industry.

In Washington today, the Federal Reserve's board of governors turned aside the pleas of the savings banks to stop the Citicorp offering by declaring that it lacked the authority to do so.

Citicorp, which is the parent of First National City Bank, has skirted these restrictions by offering its floating rate notes in denominations of \$1,000, although it is restricting the minimum order to \$5,000. In any event, such denominations are clearly appealing to small investors who do not have the sums to get into the CD market and find themselves blocked as to the amount of interest they can earn on their savings.

Chase, owner of Chase Manhattan Bank, is offering its notes in denominations of \$5,000.

Both the Citicorp and Chase notes are to have their interest rates computed semi-annually at one percentage point over the average weekly rate for three-month Treasury bills, currently at about 7.5 percent. The notes on both offerings are to be repaid at par at the option of the holders.

For its part, Citicorp insists that the money being raised will not be used by the bank but rather by its other nonbanking subsidiaries. Likewise, Chase Manhattan Corp. said today that the proceeds of its notes will be used for corporate purposes, including the funding of short-term financing activities of its non-bank subsidiaries.

Impossible to Trace

Critics of the offerings, however, charge that it would be impossible to trace the way in which the funds are used and that even if they do not go to the banking units the cash flowing to the parent companies' other units will help relieve the pressure that Chase Manhattan Bank and Citicorp might otherwise have experienced.

However, given that the money is being raised by the parent holding companies the Fed has no jurisdiction over the matter. It has pointed out that the only authorization needed is that of the Securities and Exchange Commission which must approve the registration statement.

A spokesman for the Fed said today that although the board had decided that the offering is probably not in the public interest at this time, the Fed has no legal basis on which to block it. The board did, however, recommend that the SEC require the bank holding companies to disclose to investors that the proposed note offerings are not bank obligations and thus are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

In contrast, Treasury Secretary William Simon said the proposed offering of floating-rate notes is "just another innovative way of financing in response to a period of high inflation rates and high interest rates."

Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Orders received by Japanese machinery producers totaled 39.03 billion yen (\$10.5 billion) during May, down 3 percent from April, but up 55 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today.

Markets Closed

All U.S. markets will be closed Thursday for Independence Day holiday.

NEW YORK, July 3 (JHT).—Casse Manhattan Corp. today joined the fray that Citicorp has created within the financial community by announcing plans to offer \$200 million of 25-year floating-rate notes.

The savings and loan industry is already in an uproar over Citicorp's offering of \$850 million in 15-year floating-rate notes—which has proved so popular among investors that Citicorp was able to raise the size of the loan from the \$250 million originally announced.

The opposition to this kind of

NEW YORK, July 3 (JHT).—A new round of increases in bank prime interest rates today did not come as any surprise to Wall Street, but it was enough to unsettle a midseason rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

Prices closed mostly lower, but the recently battered glamour group generally showed a steadier tone as many investors appeared to be evening up their positions prior to the July 4 holiday shutdown.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 2.19 to 928.27 after being up four points in early trading. Volume totaled 13.43 million shares compared with 13.46 million yesterday.

Polaroid, the most active issue for the second straight day, slipped 3/8 to 23 7/8 after a loss of 11 3/8 yesterday. The company has said it will report sharply lower second-quarter earnings and some analysts have cut back their estimates of 1974 earnings on the basis of the company's statement.

IBM slipped 1 1/2 to 210. Xerox rose 5/8 to 109 3/8. Eastman Kodak rose 2 to 101 3/4 and

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.71 to 76.73. Michigan General, a volume leader, fell 3/4 to 1 1/4. Robinson Ladd lost 1 1/8 to 1 3/4 but Syntax rose a point to 40 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.28 to 7.94. Prices in the bond market closed flat in quiet pre-holiday trading.

Dealers said that selling was not particularly heavy, but the move to a 13 percent prime rate adversely affected sentiment and prices were marked down.

Government coupons bore the brunt of the decline, with issues in the actively traded intermediate maturity area dropping by as much as 3/8.

Treasury bills were also lower, with Federal Reserve open market action adding to the downward pressure of the prime rate hike. The Fed sold \$200 million of treasury bills on behalf of an overseas central bank, the first such sale in several months.

The Fed is thought to have absorbed overseas bill sales on its own account recently, not wishing to place any additional pressure on a banking system already severely strapped for funds.

Dealers were generally unable to account for the reason for the slide through the open market today, although some felt that the Fed might be experiencing some operational difficulty with its own portfolio which precluded the bills' absorption.

It was not, however, thought that the move represented any further tightening of the Fed's monetary policy, as it acted during the session to pump funds into the banking system.

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## Germany Payments Rise Month to 3.07 Billion DM

UNEFORT, July 3 (AP).—The surplus in West Germany's basic payments balance rose to a preliminary 3.08 billion deutsche marks in May from a deficit of 2.5 billion in April and from a surplus of 1.5 billion in May 1973.

The Bundesbank reported today. The basic payments balance, widely seen as a key indicator for the country's payments situation, includes only the current account, excluding transfers and long-term capital movements.

The overall payments balance produced a preliminary May surplus of 1.93 billion DM, down from a revised surplus of 2.46 billion DM in April. There was a deficit of 315 million DM in May 1973.

The current account showed a preliminary surplus of 3.38 billion DM in May, up from a revised surplus of 2.40 billion DM in April and from a surplus of 1.86 billion DM in May 1973.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 316 million DM in May, compared with a revised surplus of 96 million DM in April and a surplus of 980 million DM in the like year-ago month.

Short-term capital transactions showed a preliminary May surplus of 331 million DM, compared with a revised April deficit of 497 million DM and a deficit of 3.19 billion DM in May a year ago.

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### U.S. Gesture of Goodwill to EEC Seen in Move to Cut Brandy Duty

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The United States, in a gesture toward better trade relations with the Common Market, has decided to reduce the duty on imported brandy, mainly from France, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

The current high duty was imposed 10 years ago as part of U.S. retaliation against the Common Market in what was known as the "chicken war"—a dispute arising over high import levies imposed by the Common Market on chickens from the United States.

The exact details of the U.S. action will not be known until President Nixon issues a formal proclamation in a few days. But officials said the duty reduction will probably be from \$5 to \$1.25 a gallon on brandies costing the importer between \$9 and \$17 a gallon.

This would reduce the duty significantly—and presumably the price to the consumer—on what are known as "three-star" brandies. There would be no change for the most expensive or very special old reserve brandies.

The United States has resolved no commitment from the Common Market for a similar move toward tariff "disarmament" to wind up the chicken war. But officials said they hope a similar gesture may be forthcoming from

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Weekly net asset value on June 30, 1974.  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$30.92  
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$22.56  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Pilsen, Holdings & Pilsen Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

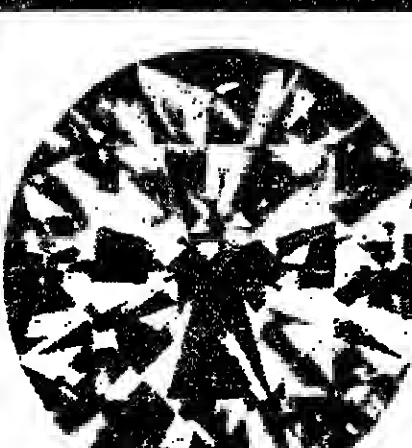
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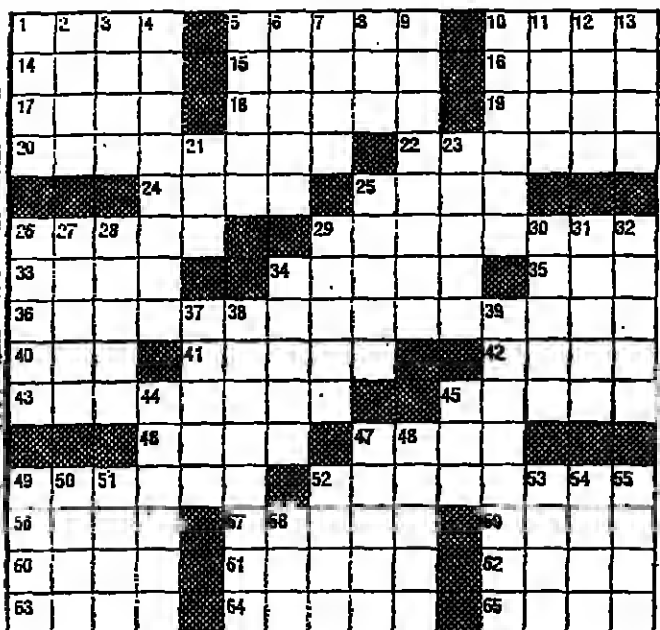






## -By Will Weng

ACROSS		47	Movie dog	13	Factory boss
1	Falsified, as a check	49	Finally!	21	Society-page word
5	Appries of — the road	52	Central driver	23	Flustered
10	Spouse	57	"If — million"	28	Came about
13	"R. U. R." character	59	Turkish army corps	36	Implement, as a law
16	Campus unit	60	Moola	27	Clark's partner
17	Greek letters	61	Word with Major or Minor	28	Nautical cry
18	Myself	62	Nothing: Fr.	30	Yare or globulin
19	Miss Millay	63	Mispeup, as of a magazine	31	Fragrant resin
20	Became forgiving	64	— (etc.)	32	Type of auto
22	Cascade peak	65	Have a — (desire)	34	Emends
24	Sandpipers			37	Appoints
25	Heights: Abbr.			38	Stretch items
26	Cheer up			39	Of a circular motion
28	Fortends	1	Erstwhile	44	Turkish inn
29	Glacial snow	2	Garden or Golden	45	After printemps
34	Wear away	3	And all others: Abbr.	47	Ledger check-up
35	Pup drink	4	Turntail	48	Cut to the bone
36	Preparedness slogan	5	Angry	49	Request
40	On this side: Prefix	6	Roman date	50	Nine or eleven
41	White Rabbit's pursuit	7	Prohibit	51	Singer's syllables
42	Suffix in zoology	8	Pop's partner	52	— the job (right person)
43	Assess	9	Time (delayed)	53	Great Lake
45	French tin	10	Black Sea port	54	Barbara of TV
46	Jumble	11	Agreement signs	55	— cover (retreat)
		12	Sea eagle	58	Weight of China



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ALGARY.....	20	68	Clear	MADER.....	33	91	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	20	61	Showers	MILAN.....	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	20	61	Partly Fairable	MOSCOW.....	24	74	Clear
ATHENS.....	31	69	Clear	MOSCOW.....	19	74	Overcast
BELDUT.....	22	63	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	19	66	Showers
BELGRADE.....	22	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	30	88	Sunny
BERLIN.....	22	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	20	74	Clear
BRUSSELS.....	13	59	Showers	OSLO.....	10	44	Showers
BUDAPEST.....	20	72	Clear	PARIS.....	18	84	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	20	72	Clear	PARIS.....	23	77	Clear
CASABLANCA.....	26	79	Cloudy	ROME.....	23	77	Clear
COPENHAGEN.....	15	59	Rain	SOBIA.....	21	70	Cloudy
COSTANTINOPLE.....	27	77	Clear	STOCKHOLM.....	24	74	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	14	67	Showers	TEHRAN.....	24	93	Sunny
DURBAN.....	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	28	82	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	26	80	Clear	TUNIS.....	29	84	Clear
HANKOW.....	18	64	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA.....	20	63	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	19	60	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	20	63	Cloudy
HONGKONG.....	20	61	Partly Fairable	WATSON.....	20	74	Clear
IS PALESTINE.....	21	68	Clear	ZERICH.....	17	53	Cloudy
LONDON.....	22	71	Clear				
LOS ANGELES.....	23	73	Sunny				
MANAGUA.....	20	61	Cloudy				

(Trenton's readings: 1201. Canton at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

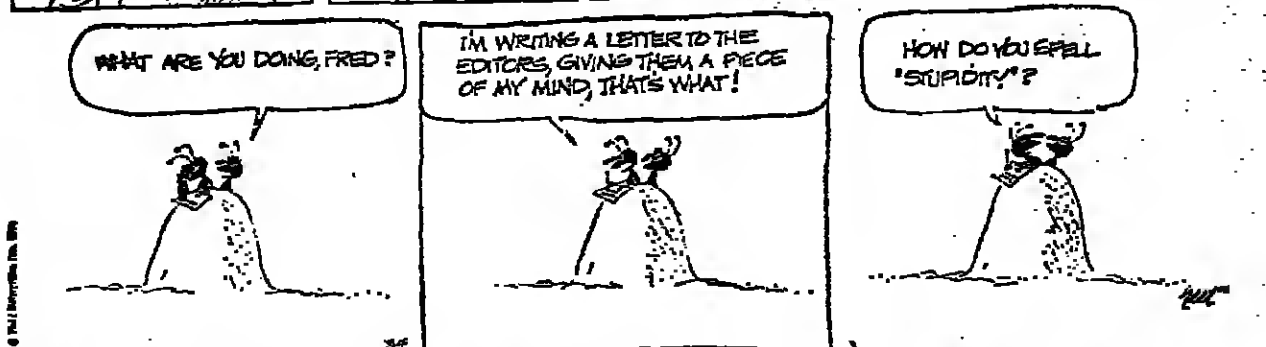
## ADVERTISEMENT

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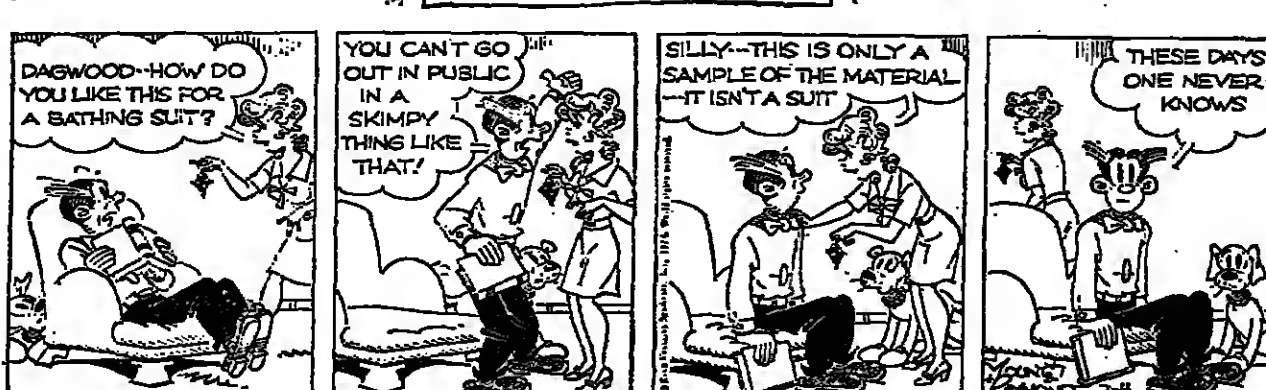
## PEANUTS



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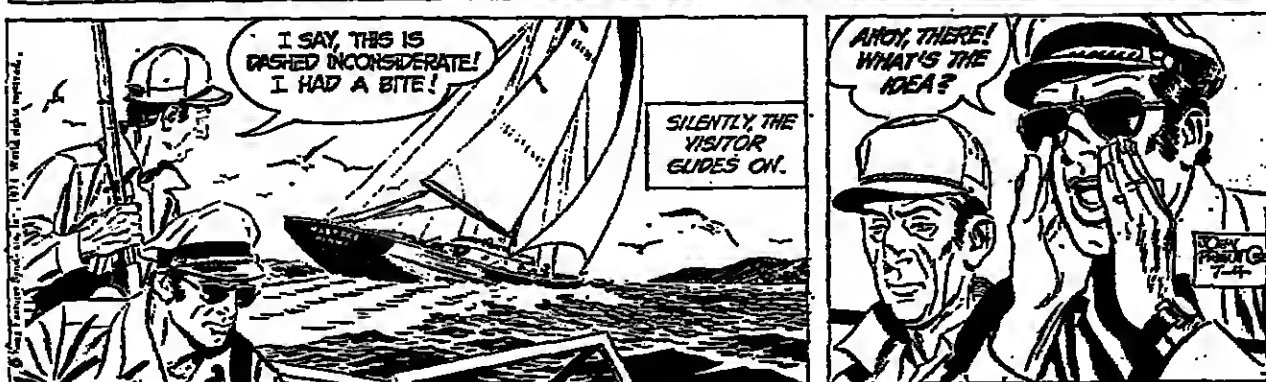
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



# THE COMEDY OF SURVIVAL

By Joseph W. Meeker. Foreword by Konrad Lorenz.

Scribner's. 217 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT was the weeping or wailing pride of the tragic hero in Western literature that first taught man to feel himself aloof or outside of nature. And that beginning says Dr. Joseph W. Meeker, man went on to wreak his will on the natural world until he was brought up short by ecological catastrophe. He mastered nature only to discover that she was his mistress and he could not live without her. Though this and much else in the Comedy of Survival is a study of the human assumptions and sweeping generalizations, Dr. Meeker has a discerning defense of his book. "A hopeless attempt to see things whole," he says, "is at least as worthy as the equally hopeless attempt to seeing things apart." It is an intensive study and much more interesting.

**Humanism**, according to the author, has so long condescended to the earth that it is shriveling up and dying from inattention. The romantic marriage of man and nature is only sterile. Nature needs love just as much as any other living thing, but mankind seems primarily interested in one-night stands. Because human beings are the earth's only literary creatures, they and to themselves they forgetting that the world has other wonders. The complicated mating ritual of the whooping crane, for example, makes Romeo and Juliet seem like teen-agers necking in the back of a car. "The romantic marriage of man and nature," he says simply, "while civilization is complex is one of the sad legacies of romantic thought."

If we persist in our tragic separateness, we may be the first species to undertake our own extermination. We may be the first to die of our own intelligence. But we are not yet lost. Literature has another, more cheerful trick up its sleeve: one that is ecologically viable. If I may introduce a new term into the jargon of the literary critic: Comedy, Dr. Maeker maintains, is based upon a structure or strategy of accommodation with nature. Where the tragic hero is all, the comic character suffers only a pratfall. The proper study of man, he would say, is survival. Fertility and equilibrium in all things, and in all men, is the cure of Comedy. The god who gave his name to comedy, fertility of invention and adaptation, as against a suicidal timorousness,

equilibrium, rather than playing the heavy and disrupting the delicate balance of things. The

picaresque hero, Dr. Meekers favorite example of the comic, sees himself as an animal in a wilderness of other animals. He muddles through, willy-nilly, enjoying his intellectual and emotional agility, the thatness of his being. Like evolution, he

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This analysis is based on reports  
obtained from more than 250 book-  
stores in 110 communities of the  
United States. - The figures in the

Previous	Nonexclusive	Appearances	Week
This Week	Last	Week	Last
<b>FICTION</b>			
W. Watership Down, by	-	-	-
Richard Adams	1	12	12
Jaws, by Peter Benchley	2	12	12
The Fan Club, by Irving	-	-	-
Wallace	3	11	11
The Square of the Hunter,	5	17	17
by John Macdonald	6	11	11
Goosebumps, by Steve	-	-	-
Nerach	4	4	4
Burr, by Gore Vidal	6	5	5
by John Le Carré	8	23	23
The Partners, by Louis	-	-	-
Armstrong	7	18	18
I Heard the Owl Call My	-	-	-
Name, by Margaret	10	16	16
Craven	9	6	6
night, by Sidney Sheldon	0	6	6
<b>GENERAL</b>			
All the President's Men,	-	-	-
by Carl Bernstein and Bob	5	8	8
Woodward	6	1	1
Times to Remember, by	-	-	-
Norm Fitzgerald Kennedy	1	11	11
Yes, Can, by Fred	-	-	-
Monetary Crisis, by Henry	6	19	19
Brown	7	23	23
After, by Peter W.	-	-	-
Miller	3	23	23
After: The Story of the	-	-	-
Andes Survival, by Peter	3	10	10
Ward	4	1	1
The Cuban Archipelago,	-	-	-
by Alexander Solzhenitsyn	6	9	9
by M. Brodie	6	9	9
Working, by Sandra Tard	7	13	13
Drinking, by Peter W.	-	-	-
The Memory Book, by Mar-	-	-	-
ty Lachman and Jerry	1	1	1

**By Alan Truscott**

More daring play from West could have troubled South on the diagrammed deal, but the dealer got his doubled game.

South opened with three clubs, holding a hand that would be too strong in standard methods. This was a Precision System bid, promising a long, strong suit, but not solid, and an ace or a King outside.

The response of three diamonds asked South to show his side-suit stopper, and three no-trump denied the major suits and by inference showed a stopper in diamonds.

West doubled three no-trump, having reason to think that he could take four diamond tricks and a club. He might indeed have done that if he had not doubled, but as it was South had the club he needed to make the

The diamond king was allowed to win, and the ace won the second round. A spade was led to the ace, and five rounds of hearts were cashed. West had to make three discards, and he routinely gave up a club, a diamond and a spade. South led a diamond, and when West had taken three tricks he had to lead from the club

ing to give the declarer his  
doubled game.

Notice that a more expert West might have given South a protest. If he had boldly bared the club king and saved the space suit and all his diamonds, the declarer might have gone astray at a slight disadvantage of his defense. It would be that if South's second-guesses West and plays to drop the club king, he will make a mere doubled overtrick.

NORTH  
 ♠ A865  
 ♥ AKQJ10

♠ 762  
 ♣ 4  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ KQJ ♠ 10943  
 ♥ 75 ♥ 98842  
 ♦ KQJ105 ♦ 83  
 ♣ K52 ♣ 96  
 SOUTH (N)

♠ 72  
 ♥ 3  
 ♦ A94  
 ♣ AQJ10873

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
3♣	Pass	3♦	Pass
2N.T.	DBL	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond king.



# Dutch, W. Germans in Final

## Cruyff Ends Brazil's Bid, 2-0

By Brian Glanville

DORTMUND, West Germany, July 3 (UPI)—The World Cup soccer final on Sunday, as many had expected, will be between the Netherlands and West Germany. The Netherlands qualified tonight with a bruising and fluctuating 2-0 victory over Brazil.

It was a game in which the Dutch might well, through carelessness, have been behind at half-time. Afterward, however, the Netherlands mastered its nerves and the genius of Johan Cruyff brought them two superb goals and control of the field.

Certainly their defense will have to play much better against West Germany than it did tonight, when its sins of omission and commission in the first half were many. Certainly, too, West Germany will mount a much stronger attack against it than did Brazil, which faded after the interval.

But with Cruyff capable of such splendid moments, the Dutch have a splendid chance.

We knew already that Brazil had a tough defense, and an impoverished attack. We did not know that they would be as tough

as this; nor that Rivelino would be so thoroughly overshadowed by Johan Neeskens. A dreadful foul on Neeskens by Luiz Pereira, the Brazilian stopper, seven minutes from the end, very properly got him sent off the field; a fitting conclusion to Brazil's ugly performance.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was watching from the grandstand and there were moments when one felt that only his services as a peacemaker would allow the game to run its natural course. Both teams were often thoroughly cynical. Players on both sides were cautioned, but the Brazilian defense was cold-blooded.

Brazil, like the Netherlands, had its lapses. Only an astonishing one-handed save by Leo—Brazil's much criticized goalkeeper—after six minutes prevented Cruyff from giving the Netherlands the lead. Had he done so, they would not doubt have been burning Ze Maria in effigy in the streets of Rio. For the right back in a moment of distraction, pushed Johnny Rep's fast right-wing cross straight to the feet of Cruyff. The Dutch captain hit the ball instantly and

fiercely, but Leo got down to it with astonishing speed to beat it away.

Yet the Dutch defense was, in the first half, dangerously thin at the back, especially against players of such individual skill as the Brazilians. This could easily have cost them a goal when Jairzinho delicately beat two men by slipping the ball over their heads, and got it past the desperate goalkeeper, Jan Jongbloed, too. But Jairzinho fell, and the ball was scrambled away.

After 25 minutes, a dreadful miss by Paulo Cesar Luna, who shot wide when Dirceu stroked the ball through to him, saved the Dutch. A moment later, Jongbloed had to race out of his goal in characteristic fashion, to kick clear from Jairzinho.

Ironically, this was an excess of virtuosity by Jairzinho which almost gave Holland a goal. The center forward, who did much in the first half but next to nothing in the second, was robbed by Wim Jansen.

The referee's yellow card was coming out frequently now, but the Brazilian defender, Marinho de Santos, was very lucky not to be expelled when he knocked out Neeskens.

In the fourth minute of the second half, however, a beautifully constructed goal gave the Dutch the lead. Receiving the ball from yet another free kick, Neeskens, who was virtually playing as a forward thanks to Rivelino's deep position in strategy, made ground. Cruyff was vigorously at his side on the right wing and, when Neeskens flicked the ball out to him, returned it instantly. Neeskens, dashing on, lobbed it over Leo and into the net. Behind the goal, the Dutch fans sang rapturously.

Brazil now had to come out looking for a goal, and with this intent, brought off the now almost invisible Paulo Cesar Luna, after 16 minutes, and put on the center forward Mirandinha. It made no difference.

Within four minutes, Holland had scored again; a still finer goal and once more from a dazzling 1-2 exchange. Receiving the ball out on the left, after Brazil's offside trap had for once broken down, Rudi Krol centered at once for Cruyff to score with an astonishing volley.

Better still, Cruyff finished this deplorable game with his incomparable legs intact.



TACKLING THE WATER—West Germany's Paul Breitner hits the waterlogged turf after he is tackled hard by Poland's Grzegorz Lato in the semi-final World Cup match.

## Rosewall Ousts Newcombe

By Fred Tupper

### King Is Upset By Morozova

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (UPI)—Both top seeds were beaten in a day of debacle as three Americans reached the semifinals for the first time since 1947 to join an "old man" called Ken Rosewall, the best player who has never won Wimbledon.

Rosewall beat fellow-Australian John Newcombe.

First-time champion Billie Jean King was felled by the serve-and-volley accuracy of Russian Olga Morozova, 7-6, 6-0, in a match so out of character that King, always a woman for the big occasion, faded at the finish and with her temper showing, skied a ball over the roof of No. 1 court after what she thought was an incorrect line decision.

Big Newcombe, three times winner here, defeating Rosewall in the 1970 final and beating him again in the 1971 semifinal, was snuffed out today, 6-1, 1-6, 6-0, 7-5 by the wiry 39-year-old Ken, finalist here 20 years ago to Lew Drobny and in 1956 to Lew Hoad.

"I think he can win it," said the gracious Newcombe, "and I hope he does. He's running out of time."

"I would be rooting for him if I weren't playing him," said Stan Smith, who took a long time in defeating unseeded Lamar El Shafel, 9-8, 7-5, 6-8, 7-5 because he was watching the Australian battle on the outside scoreboard. Smith draws Rosewall Friday in one semifinal.

Jimmy Connors had to go five sets to checkmate stubborn defending champion Jan Kodner, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 and will meet Dick Stockton in the other semifinal as the 23-year-old hammered 1973 finalist Alex Metreveli into submission, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1 with the strength of his serves.

And the fourth champion over the last three years to exit was 1971 winner Evonne Coolidge, conquered by her own infirmities and the punch volleys of Kerry Melville, 9-7, 1-6, 6-2. Kerry faces last year's finalist, Chris Evert, winner over Helga Masthoff, 6-4, 6-2, in one semifinal tomorrow and Morozova draws Virginia Wade in the other as the Briton reached that position after years of trying by winning 6-3, 6-3 from Linky Boshoff, the South African 17-year-old who had upset Rosie Casals yesterday.

Against all odds last night, Rosewall came back from behind to defeat Roscoe Tanner. Today he administered a lesson in tactics to the ranking player in the game. He never let Newcombe take charge and the weapon that he used most effectively to herate him was that sliced backhand, the Rosewall trademark, the like of which may never be seen again.

At the opening before the crowds thronged in, Rosewall won five games running, allowing Big John five points. He had that first set at 6-0 and he lost the next one at 1-6 as Newcombe slowly settled in. They were coming to the crunch and time and again in those flurries around the net it was the anticipation of Rosewall that meant the difference.

Eyes blinking, head hung, Ken seemed to drag around the baseline looking the beaten man even when he was winning. It was a lull in that third set he granted exactly a couple of points a game.

It all seemed too easy, a mirage that would vanish, and down to that last, long deuce set, Newcombe seemed gradually to be getting on top. They were at 5-4 now and Ken doublefaulted to 30-40, a backhand hit the net top and Newcombe had his first break point.

The crowd was rising, trying to will Rosewall home. Newcombe netted a third time advantage out. Newcombe wound up his forehand and let fly. Again he netted. Rosewall held service and the sigh of relief was heard around Wimbledon.

Newcombe was serving at 40-15

## Muller's Goal Defeats Poland, 1-0

KPURT, July 3 (UPI)—West Germany battled to a 1-0 World Cup soccer final victory when it beat Poland, 1-0, on a rain-drenched field.

Heve of the 30th anniversary of its last World Cup, West Germany sent Pohlmann to its first defeat in a tournament and will now face the Netherlands in the final on Sunday.

Only goal of the match, started half an hour late as a prolonged deluge, from the golden boot of the aging Gerd Muller after 75 minutes. The Germans had needed a tie to gain the final.

Poland's goalie, Jan Tomaszewski, made his second save of the tournament. But not that was enough to save him after a superb first appearance in the final tournament.

He had won his first five of the tournament, two in round stage for 4 points. It sets Brazil in the consolation Saturday in Munich. Germany won its three previous matches for 6 points, goal that sent West Germany on its way to the final after it finally found its stride after the interval.

A midfield player Rainer broke clear on the left, though he lost the ball in a tackle from a Polish defender. It came over to Muller, who was unmarked in the penalty area.

The speedy center-forward, who has a wide of goal, Tomaszewski, was unmarked in the penalty area.

He had won his first five of the tournament, two in round stage for 4 points. It sets Brazil in the consolation Saturday in Munich. Germany won its three previous matches for 6 points, goal that sent West Germany on its way to the final after it finally found its stride after the interval.

30 minutes while a grounds crew worked in bare feet to soak up the water with their heavy rollers, their labors subsequently augmented by the hoses of two fire engines.

In the opening stages of the game passes went astray, time and again, the sudden pitch stopping the ball dead, well short of its intended destination.

It was Poland, which seemed to master the conditions first, threatening frequent danger with long balls down the middle of the pitch.

After West Germany had scored a goal they had threatened from the moment the game was restarted after the interval, Poland, plunged yet again, into desperate all-out attack.

Two minutes before the goal, Sepp Maier had brilliantly saved a shot from Polish captain Kazimierz Deyna, and in the closing stages, Maier was forced to make a series of superb saves.

Ten minutes from the end, Kazimierz Kmiecik, who had been on the field for just two minutes, hammered a shot which Maier did well to turn round his post for a corner.

Poland badly missed the thrust of center-forward Andrzej Searmach, scorer of five goals in this tournament, who was out with a leg injury.

The rain which had held off for most of the match, began to pour again as the match reached its closing stages. But the rain could not dampen the raptures of the German fans jammed in the 65,000-capacity Waldstadion.

West German team manager Helmut Schoen celebrated his 100th match in charge of the team.

Schoen said he became very nervous when the Poles began to get on top towards the end of the first half. "I certainly was not the quietest man in the stadium," he said, "I was really very nervous. But Poland was certainly extremely good and has to be congratulated on their performance," he said.

"Both teams deserve congratulations for playing that well in such conditions."

Polish coach Kazimierz Gorski said he believed the ground was playable. "Sometimes, you have to play on a bad ground. But I thought it was an extremely good game considering."

Sweden Wins DUESSELDORF, West Germany, July 3 (AP)—Sweden's Conny Torstensson scored with four minutes remaining to defeat Yugoslavia, 2-1, today in a contest between two teams with no chance of advancing into the final of the World Cup soccer.

The Swedes came from behind after Ivo Sukic had put Yugoslavia in front in the 30th minute. Sweden's Ralf Edstrom evened the score one minute later and he set up the decisive play in the 86th minute.

Sweden thus has reached its aim of evening its overall World Cup score at two wins, two lost and two draws. In finishing of third in Group B behind West Germany and Poland, Yugoslavia was last.

### World Cup Standings

GROUP A	W	L	T	Pts
The Netherlands	3	0	0	6
Brazil	2	1	0	4
Argentina	1	2	0	2
East Germany	0	3	0	0

GROUP B	W	L	T	Pts
West Germany	3	0	0	6
Poland	2	1	0	4
Sweden	1	2	0	2
Yugoslavia	0	3	0	0

GROUP C	W	L	T	Pts
Argentina	1	2	0	2
East Germany	1	2	0	2
Sweden	1	2	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	2	0	2

GROUP D	W	L	T	Pts
Argentina	1	2	0	2
East Germany	1	2	0	2
Sweden	1	2	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	2	0	2

## Seaver's Return Gives Mets Reason to Hope

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI)—The Mets have Tom Seaver back and there's hope at Shea Stadium. Last night, last year's Cy Young Award winner, stopped the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-2, in the opener of a four-game series.

Pitching for the first time since June 21, Seaver went 7 1/3 strong innings before manager Yogi Berra decided to take him out. The right-hander ace on whom the club depends so heavily had been out of action with a hip ailment. The victory put his won-loss record at 5-6.

On a humid night before a crowd of 30,729, Seaver pitched a "quiet" one-hitter through six innings, a two-hitter through seven.

By itself, the victory signified little. This was the sixth straight loss by the slumping Phillies, who had been leading the Eastern Division of the National League until the St. Louis Cardinals took over. And the Mets remained in last place, 13 games below the 300 mark with a won-loss record of 31-44.

But 87 games remain, and if Seaver has really returned, the Mets will be thinking pennant. Last year, before their rush to the pennant, the Mets trailed by 12 games on July 8.

**Pirates 4, Expos 2**  
At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk delivered three run-scoring singles and Jim Booker survived a rocky start to pitch the Pirates to a 4-2 victory over Montreal.

**Padres 5, Giants 1**  
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey's two-run homer and a homer and single by Clarence Gaskin paced San Diego to a 5-1 victory over the Giants and out of the National League West cellar. The Padres had only seven hits but they made them count as the Giants, losing their 10th game in the last 11 starts, fell into the cellar for the first time since June 24, 1972.

**Indians 5, Brewers 3**  
At Cleveland, Frank Duffy's two-run single highlighted a four-run second inning and George

Hendrick hit his fourth home run in four games in helping the Indians to a 5-3 victory over Milwaukee.

**White Sox 4, Royals 1**  
At Chicago, Dick Allen cracked his league-leading 19th homer and Bill Metton hit his seventh to help left-hander Wilbur Wood to his 13th victory in a 4-1 decision for the White Sox over Kansas City.

**Twins 5, Rangers 4**  
At Bloomington, Minn., pinch-hitter Glenn Borgmann doubled into the leftfield corner to score Eric Soderholm from first base with out in the ninth inning to give the Twins a 5-4 victory over Texas.

**A's 7, Angels 5**  
At Anaheim, Calif., designated-hitter Angel Mangual cracked a

home run and a double to drive in four runs as Oakland handed California's new manager Dick Williams his second straight loss, scoring a 7-5 victory.

**Tigers 4, Yanks 3**  
At Detroit, Gary Sutherland doubled home two runs and scored a third in a four-run fifth inning as the Tigers handed the New York Yankees their sixth straight defeat, 4-2.

**Red Sox 9, Tigers 6**  
At Baltimore, Dwight Evans scored a third in a four-run fifth inning that brought the Braves the Red Sox a 9-6 victory over the Orioles. After Juan Beniquez and Carl Yastrzemski walked in the ninth inning and pulled a double steal with two out, Evans tagged a Bob Reynolds pitch to left field that scored both runners.

**Tuning Up for Final**  
MUNICH, July 3 (UPI)—Bowling to demands from the Bavarian Radio Symphony orchestra and chorus, conductor Eugen Jochum agreed today to begin a July 7 concert a few hours before it had originally been scheduled. The musicians threatened to strike unless they could see the World Cup final on television.

WIMBLEDON RESULTS	
WOMEN'S SINGLES	
Chris Evert d. Helga Masthoff, 6-4, 6-2	Kerry Melville d. Evonne Coolidge, 6-3, 6-2
Jan Kodner d. 6-3, 6-2	Ken Rosewall d. John Newcombe, 6-1, 1-6, 6-0, 7-5
John Newcombe d. Alex Metreveli, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1	
MEN'S SINGLES	
Stan Smith d. Lamar El Shafel, 9-8, 7-5, 6-8, 7-5	Jimmy Connors d. Jan Kodner, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3
Dick Stockton d. Alex Metreveli, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1	

## Tuesday's Line Scores

### League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB
1	1	.500	0
2	1	.500	0
3	1	.500	0
4	1	.500	0
5	1	.500	0
6	1	.500	0
7	1	.500	0
8	1	.500	0
9	1	.500	0
10	1	.500	0
11	1	.500	0
12	1	.500	0
13	1	.500	0
14	1	.500	0
15	1	.500	0
16	1	.500	0
17	1	.500	0
18	1	.500	0
19	1	.500	0
20	1	.500	0
21	1	.500	0
22	1	.500	0
23	1	.500	0
24	1	.500	0
25	1	.500	0
26	1	.500	0
27	1	.500	0
28	1	.500	0
29	1	.500	0
30	1	.500	0
31	1	.500	0
32	1	.500	0
33	1	.500	0
34	1	.500	0
35	1	.500	0
36	1	.500	0
37	1	.500	0
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39	1	.500	0
40	1	.500	0
41	1	.500	0
42	1	.500	0
43	1	.500	0
44	1	.500	0
45	1	.500	0
46	1	.500	0
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91	1	.500	0
92	1	.500	0
93	1	.500	0
94	1	.500	0
95	1	.500	0
96	1	.500	0
97	1	.500	0
98	1	.500	0
99	1	.500	0
100	1	.500	0

seven innings.

By itself, the victory signified little. This was the sixth straight loss by the slumping Phillies, who had been leading the Eastern Division of the National League until the St. Louis Cardinals took over. And the Mets remained in last place, 13 games below the 500 mark with a won-lost record of 31-44.

Now 87 games remain, and if Seaver has really returned, the Mets will be thinking pennant. Last year, before their rush to the pennant, the Mets trailed by 12 games on July 8.

**Dodgers 3, Reds 2**

At Cincinnati, Ron Cey tripped home Willie Crawford, who led off the eighth inning with a single, to give Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over the Reds as relief ace Mike Marshall picked up his 10th victory against three losses. Marshall, making his 52nd appearance of the season and increasing his major league record consecutive pitching appearances to 12, blanked the Reds with four hits the last four innings after taking over for starter Don Sutton.

**Astros 3, Braves 1**

At Atlanta, lefty Claude Osteen hit a double and two singles while spinning a six-hitter to lead Houston to a 3-1 victory over the Braves. Osteen, evening his record at 7-7, had a perfect night at the plate by adding a sacrifice bunt to his three hits.

**Cubs 4, Cards 2**

At St. Louis, Rick Monday, Bill Madlock and Vic Harris each drove in a run in a four-run first inning that gave the Chicago Cubs a 4-3 victory over the Cardinals.



## Art Buchwald

## Recycling Oil Money

PARIS.—There's your problem," said François as an Arab sheikh walked by the bar at the Hotel George V.

We were talking about the economy in Europe, and François was trying to explain it to me.

"You mean there are too many Arab sheikhs?" I asked.

No, I mean there are not enough sheikhs—oil sheikhs, to be specific. This shortage of Arab potentates is killing everyone."

"How's that?"

"It's called recycling. When you Americans once had money, you came by the millions to Europe and spent it here. When you ran out of money and the Japanese had it all, they came here to spend it. We always complained about tourists, but it was one of the best ways to keep the money in circulation."

"Now," said François sadly, "the Arabs have all the money, and there are not enough of them to spread it around."

"I thought there were a lot of Arabs in the world," I said.

"There are," replied François, "but they are not the right kind. Only a few of them have any of the oil money. The King of Saudi Arabia, for example, who must have made \$21 billion on oil this year, has about 133 sons and nephews. That means each son or nephew would have to spend \$160 million for the rest of us to get even."

"That would be tough to do," I admitted.

"Most of the oil sheikhs leave their wives at home, so you

don't get any business at Dior, Balenciaga or Givenchy. They don't buy any art, and they're not known for their wine consumption. What can they spend their money on?"

"Postcards?"

"Exactly, even if they are at Maxim's twice a day, they wouldn't be able to use up all the money that's rolling in. The other oil sheikhs are no better. I would say at the maximum there are about 1,000 Arab families who are responsible for recycling \$40 billion a year. There is no way they can do it."

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"What's the answer, François?"

"The oil kingdoms have to produce more Arabs. We have to start a population explosion program in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain and Kuwait so the royal families will give birth to more princes."

"Won't that take time?" I asked.

"Maybe, but if they start now at least we'll have a chance in the eighties when our oil bill will be somewhere around \$100 billion."

"How do you persuade the Arab sheikhs to have more children?" I asked François.

"You give them free birth control pills. You set up an unplanned parenthood agency where you counsel them on the joys of having very large families. You persuade the sheikhs that the more mouths they have to feed the easier it will be for them to get rid of their money."

"It sounds like a dream to me, François."

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"Perhaps," he replied, "but if it works I can see the day when there will be nothing but Arab princes walking down the Champs-Élysées. The Place de la Concorde will be filled with Cadillac, the Folies Bergère will be jammed with burlesques and there will be so many sheikhs in Paris that Frenchmen will scrawl in chalk on their walls, 'Arabians, go home.'"

The Arab sheikh came into the bar with three bodyguards. They ordered Coca-Colas.

François whispered to me, "You see what I mean? How can you recycle a \$21-billion oil bill when all they buy is four Coca-Colas?"

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"That would be tough to do," I admitted.

"Most of the oil sheikhs leave their wives at home, so you



Buchwald

## Giscard d'Estaing's intervention in the Cité Fleurie battle pleases—and disturbs—those who have been fighting to save the artists' studios, gardens.

## Saving an Acre of Greenery in Paris

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has saved one of the last privately owned corners of Paris greenery from real estate promoters.

In sparing the Cité Fleurie, an aptly named acre in the 13th Arrondissement, Giscard d'Estaing delighted the remaining residents of what was a flourishing artists' center before 1970 when a real estate promoter announced plans to construct a high rise apartment building there.

Giscard's personal intervention, however, was less appreciated elsewhere—especially by the Paris Municipal Council still reeling from the President's rejection of plans to construct an expressway on the Left Bank.

For the third time since he took office, Giscard had overruled decisions made previously by the council. The humiliating process is not new: Paris has not had an elected mayor since the fall of the Paris Commune in 1871.

During his election campaign, Giscard had promised to restore Paris's right to run its own affairs, a pledge to which he apparently no longer felt bound when the Gaullist city councilors did not reject Giscard's candidate as their chairman.

## Disturbing Precedent

For Henri Cadoui, a painter who has led the fight to save the Cité Fleurie where he has lived since 1938, Giscard's gesture represented a welcome, but disturbing precedent.

"I'm a convinced democrat and against any *fait du prince* as such meddling from on high is known," he said, "but it certainly is effective and I'd vote for Giscard in any election from here on in."

Cadoui, who maintains that he hasn't been able to paint since the light began, is fed up with the councilors. "Three times they've promised to declare the Cité Fleurie a protected monument," he said, "but they've never lifted a finger to help us effectively."

Cadoui is still getting used to his victory. It has been a long fight. The SEPRMA real estate company bought the land in 1970 in a legal fashion only to run into furious opposition from tenants—the company planned to build a 10-story building with 140 apartments on the site.

## Illegal Wall

At one point the company constructed a wall that prevented access to most of the greenery and to a side street. Two weeks ago, a court ruled the wall illegal and ordered the company to tear it down or pay \$200 a day for non-compliance.

Since the beginning of 1974, the company has sent workers to pour concrete over the gardens, dispatched laborers to demolish the door of an 80-year-old tenant's studio, and tried to make the 10 uncounseled studios uninhabitable by tearing up floorboards. On each occasion, their representatives have been repulsed by Cité inhabitants.

Cadoui and his friends—and they numbered 25,000 or so—kept bringing fresh lawsuits which, if nothing else, gained time. Their biggest break doubtless was the death of President Georges Pompidou.

In April, Pompidou had little sympathy with such marginals as the Cité Fleurie, whose two-story studios were built from leftover materials after the 1878 Paris Exposition was torn down.

No Modigliani or Picasso or Chagall ever worked in a Cité studio and so it was even harder to make a case that the Cité Fleurie was a cultural monument.

But environment became a political issue with ecologist René Dumont, running as a leftwing presidential candidate, gaining access to the state television monopoly. During the campaign, artists and ecologists moved into the uncounseled studios—previous tenants had been scared off by the hassle with SEPRMA. The police did not kick them out.

## Ombudsman

After Giscard's election the Cité Fleurie's plight attracted the attention of Pierre Bellemare, an unofficial ombudsman whose daily program on a semi-private radio station is called "Surely Something Can Be Done."

Bellemare timed his program on the Cité Fleurie to coincide with the city council's spring session, suggesting that Bellemare write the President. Some 2,000 letters asking that the site be saved poured into the Elysée Palace.

To help the cause along, 5,000 people—including defeated leftwing presidential candidate François Mitterrand—attended an open house at the Cité Fleurie. A day later Cadoui and a friend were asked to the Elysée for a meeting with officials and 15 minutes with Giscard.

The remaining obstacle is finding the \$2 million which SEPRMA is believed to be asking as its price for abandoning its project. Even with aid from the city of Paris and the central government, Cadoui and his friends are upset about raising the money.

"Just think, the whole Cité Fleurie was worth only \$10,000 in 1954," he pointed out. An acre in Paris is almost priceless these days.

## Use of Land

Perhaps the most "wasteful" use of land were the artist studios which were once to be found all over Paris, especially in the outlying Left Bank neighborhoods. Official statistics indicate that Paris lost at least 500 studios to the developers from 1966 to 1972.

Even before the bulldozers came in in the 1960s, Paris had the smallest amount of greenery per inhabitant of any major Western capital. Rising land prices had done little to encourage environmental thinking until Giscard took office.

One of the ecologists occupying a Cité Fleurie studio said he wouldn't be happy until SEPRMA abandons its plans to develop 15 acres of adjoining land which it owns on either side of the Cité Fleurie. On one side is a clinic and a large garden; on the other, six tennis courts and a miniature golf course.

Cadoui considers himself lucky to have saved the studios. And he is particularly pleased with the reception he got at the Elysée. "Just think," he said, "it was the first time since I started this battle that I wasn't kept waiting by an official."

## Canadian Film Wins Prize

WEST BERLIN, July 3 (Reuters).—The Canadian entry in the Berlin Film Festival—"The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz"—has won the top award—the golden bear. The film, directed by Ted Kotcheff, describes the career of a Jewish emigrant in Montreal.

It was the first time since 1950 that a Canadian film had won the top prize at the Berlin festival.

The film, which runs for 110 minutes, is a comedy-drama about a young Jewish man who comes to Montreal and tries to make his fortune in the stock market.

The film is a production of the National Film Board of Canada and is distributed by the National Film Board of Canada.

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